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Commonwealth

(EMPIRE) PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

(United Kingdom Branch.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR YEAR 1927-28.

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EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

(UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH)

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The LORD HAILSHAM (Lord Chancellor).

Capt. The Rt. Hon. E. A. FITZROY, M.P. (Speaker, House of Commons).

Vice-Presidents :

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The Rt. Hon. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P. (Leader of the Opposition).

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The EARL OF BALFOUR, K.G., O.M.

The Rt. Hon. D. LLOYD GEORGE, O.M., M.P.

The Rt. Hon. L. S. AMERY, M.P. (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies).

The MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G.

The Rt. Hon. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, C.H., M.P.

The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

The Rt. Hon. J. H. THOMAS, M.P.

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Deputy-Chairman :

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JAMES STEWART, Esq., M.P.

Secretary and Editor of Publications :

Sir HOWARD D'EGVILLE, K.B.E.

* Elected at Annual Meeting on 18th December, 1928.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE IN CANADA, 1928.

Group of Delegates representing the Branches of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Parliaments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia, and Malta and in the Legislature of India : on the steps of the Houses of Parliament, Ottawa, 30th August, 1928, during the Session of the Parliamentary Conference held in the Senate Chamber on "Trade and Economic Development, with special relation to Empire Marketing and Migration."

Amongst those in the front row are the Acting Prime Minister of Canada (Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., M.P.), the Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P. (*Leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament*), the Speaker of the Canadian Senate (Hon. Hewitt Stock), the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons (Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C.), Viscount Peel, G.B.E. (*First Commissioner of Works; Chairman of the United Kingdom Delegation*), Senator the Hon. Sir William Glasgow, K.C.B. (*Minister of Defence; Chairman of the Australian Delegation*), the Hon. W. Nosworthy, M.P. (*Postmaster-General, Minister of External Affairs and of Immigration, etc.; Chairman of the New Zealand Delegation*); the Hon. E. G. Jansen, M.L.A. (*Speaker, House of Assembly; Chairman of the South Africa Delegation*); Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A. (*Chairman of the Indian Delegation*).



EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

(UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH.)

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT. 1927-28.

The Executive Committee of the Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Parliament of the United Kingdom have the honour to present to the members of the Association in both Houses of Parliament their Fifteenth Annual Report.

HEADQUARTERS AND JOINT-PRESIDENCY.

The year 1927-28 has seen a considerable extension of the work of the Empire Parliamentary Association and therefore the Rooms allotted to the Association in Westminster Hall have become, in perhaps a closer and more intimate sense than in previous years, the central meeting place of Members of all the free Parliaments of the British Commonwealth.

Visiting Members from the Oversea Legislatures of the Dominions and India have never failed to express their warm appreciation of the privilege of finding accommodation at their disposal in the oldest part of the Palace of Westminster, which they can regard as their Parliamentary home during their stay in London and which enables them to meet with facility their colleagues in the Parliament at Westminster.

With the inclusion of other Legislatures of the Empire in the work of the Association, the number of members visiting the Rooms during the year has been greater than in any previous year and the extension of the work of the Study Committees (*vide pp. 5-6*) dealing with the affairs of the Dominions, India and the Colonies has involved more frequent meetings of members and a more constant exchange of ideas between members of all Parties in all Parliaments.

The increase of interest in the affairs of the Colonies on the part of members and in the active work of the Colonial Affairs

Study Committee (*vide* p. 6) has of itself involved an increase in the attendance of Home members in the Rooms of the Association in order both to attend meetings and to obtain special information on Colonial as well as on Dominion and Indian affairs; while at the same time there has been the usual regular attendance of members in order to meet their colleagues from the Dominion Parliaments, both individually and at Committees.

The growth of the visits to the Headquarters of the Association by Members of Dominion Parliaments was referred to by the Prime Minister (the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.) when speaking upon the retirement of the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P., from the Speakership of the House of Commons in June, 1928, when he said :—

“ . . . You have specially taken under your charge the growing interests of the Empire Parliamentary Association, realising how much may be done by contact, by frequent visits, by frequent intercourse between the Parliaments of the Empire. The growth of the visits from Members of Parliament at home to the Dominions and from those of the Dominions to home, has been helped in great measure by the sympathetic understanding which you have given to it. If, for one moment, I may trespass on something still more private, I am certain, from my own knowledge, that the hospitality which was so freely given in your house, during your term of office, to the Members of the Dominion Parliaments has been among their most treasured recollections when they have gone home. . . . ”

The Executive Committee in this connection wish to record their warm appreciation of the valuable help given to the work of the Association by Mr. Whitley during the seven years he occupied the position of Joint-President of the United Kingdom Branch. Mr. Whitley took a special pride in the growing work of the Association and was ever ready with help and advice in the endeavour to promote its interests and to enlarge the scope of its activities and influence.

On the retirement of Mr. Whitley, Captain the Rt. Hon. E. A. FitzRoy accepted office as Joint-President of the United Kingdom Branch of the Association and has already shown a keen and active interest in the work.

The Executive Committee have to record with deep regret the death of Lord Cave who as Lord Chancellor had occupied the position of Joint-President since 1922 and had always shown a great interest in the work of the Association.

Lord Hailsham, who was appointed Lord Chancellor in March last, accepted office as Joint-President with Captain FitzRoy and one of his first official acts in connection with the Association was to accept the invitation to head the Parliamentary Delegation to Canada in August last.*

* Owing to Lord Hailsham's subsequent appointment as Acting Prime Minister during Mr. Baldwin's absence abroad, he was, to his great regret and disappointment, prevented at the last moment from proceeding to Canada as head of the Delegation.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO CANADA, 1928.

In the last Annual Report the Executive Committee mentioned the acceptance of the generous and welcome invitation which they had received from the Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to send a Delegation of members from the United Kingdom Branch to visit Canada in 1928. Similar invitations had been accepted by the Branches of the Association in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland, and by the Affiliated Branches in the Legislature of India and in the Parliaments of Southern Rhodesia and Malta. The names of the members of the Delegation from the United Kingdom Branch under the Chairmanship of the Viscount Peel, G.B.E., and the Vice-Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, C.B.E., M.P., will be found in the Report of the Delegation on page 33.

The objects of the Delegation to Canada were to promote personal acquaintance and friendship; to afford an opportunity for the Delegates to see as much as possible of Canada, its resources and its institutions; and to interchange views upon the serious problems and potentialities of the British Commonwealth of Nations, to the end of developing and strengthening the common interests and bonds of Empire.

An important part of the work of the Delegation consisted of Conferences held in the Senate Chamber of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa; in the Legislative Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; in the Legislative Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta; in the Legislative Chamber, Parliament House, Victoria, B.C.; in the Legislative Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Regina, Saskatchewan; at Parliament Buildings, Fredericton, New Brunswick; and in the Legislative Building at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The many other Conferences with Boards of Trade, the Wheat Pool, etc., are referred to in the course of the Report of the Delegation (*vide p. 33*).

In connection with the Opening of the Conference at Ottawa the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., wrote the following letter to the Chairman of the Delegation:—

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.
11th August, 1928.

MY DEAR LORD PEEL,

On the occasion of the meeting in Conference of the delegates representative of all the Parliaments of the British Empire at Ottawa, I should like to offer you my best wishes for the success of your deliberations.

I retain the happiest recollections of my own visit to Canada last year, and I feel that the information I gained regarding the immense potentialities and resources of the great Dominion will at the conclusion of your interesting

visit be shared by many of my colleagues of all Parties in the Parliament at Westminster.

There could not be any centre more convenient as a meeting place for the Members of the Parliaments of the Empire than the delightful capital city of the Dominion of Canada, though I should like to express the hope that the next gathering of the representatives of all Parliaments under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association will take place in London.

I feel confident that the interchange of views between members of all Parties in the various legislative bodies of our common Empire will prove of first-rate educational and practical value to my Parliamentary colleagues in the various Parliaments of the British Commonwealth.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) STANLEY BALDWIN.

This visit was the first occasion on which representatives of all the Parliaments of the British Empire had assembled in Canada and there is no doubt that the opportunities for studying together the resources of the great Dominion and for the Conferences in the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa and in each of the Parliament Houses of the Provinces have been fraught with great advantages throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations.

PARLIAMENTARY VISIT TO NIGERIA.

As mentioned in the last Annual Report, the Nigerian Government invited the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to send three members on a visit to Nigeria to investigate the interests and resources of the country at first hand. Major Walter E. Elliot, M.C., M.P. (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland), Chairman of the Delegation; Mr. William Lunn, M.P.; and Mr. G. M. Garro Jones, M.P. undertook this duty and prepared an interesting report on the subject. The Delegation arrived at Lagos on 6th January, 1928, and after an extensive tour left on 10th February, 1928. Their report is appended (*vide pp. 47-51*).

PARLIAMENTARY VISIT TO TANGANYIKA.

With a similar object, the Government of Tanganyika invited four members of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to visit Tanganyika. In cordial acceptance of this invitation, Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., Chairman of the Delegation; Mr. Eugene Ramsden, M.P.; Mr. W. Paling, M.P.; and Mr. R. Hopkin Morris, M.P., arrived at Mombasa on 31st August, 1928, and after an extensive tour left Dar-es-Salaam on 13th October. Their report is appended (*vide pp. 53-68*).

Visits of this kind do much to enable Members of the House

of Commons to visualise the development and possibilities of the country visited, to understand at first hand its problems and peoples and to further the study of Colonial questions on non-Party lines.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

The Study Committees mentioned in previous Reports have continued their valuable work. These Committees consist of members of the Association in both Houses of Parliament interested in certain subjects, and explore methods of co-operation between the United Kingdom and the Dominions and India in direct and personal consultation with Dominion Members of Parliament and Members of the Indian Legislature who visit London from time to time.

MEETINGS OF STUDY COMMITTEES.

The Committees of Members of the Association of all Parties (and in both Houses of Parliament) which are specially studying "Migration and Land Settlement"; "Trade Communications and Finance"; "Empire Foreign Relations and Defence"; and "Indian Affairs" have met in the Rooms of the Association during the past year and have been addressed by:—

The Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P. (Ex-Minister of Trade and Commerce, Canada), upon "Canada: Some Aspects of Trade, Migration and Finance."

Mr. Richard Linton, M.L.A. (Victoria: Founder of the Big Brother Movement), upon "The Big Brother Movement in Australia and the Problem of Migration."

The Hon. John W. Downie, M.L.A. (Minister of Mines and Works, Southern Rhodesia), upon "Rhodesia: Development and Extension, with special relation to Markets and Migration."

Mr. C. G. Latham, M.L.A. (Western Australia), on "The Prospects of Land Settlement in Western Australia."

The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, M.L.A. (Prime Minister of Ontario), upon "Migration Problems in Canada and Canada's Relations with Great Britain."

The Hon. T. M. Wilford, M.P. (for several years Leader of the Opposition in the New Zealand Parliament and Minister of Justice in the National Government), upon "New Zealand and the Pacific, with special relation to the Singapore Naval Base."

Senator the Hon. H. J. M. Payne (Australian Commonwealth), on "The Mandated Territory of New Guinea."

Pandit Motilal Nehru, M.L.A. (Leader of the Congress Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly, and a Vice-President of the Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Indian Legislature), upon "The Situation in India, with special reference to the Appointment of the Statutory Commission."

These meetings and discussions have been regularly attended not only by Home Members of the Empire Parliamentary Association, but also by Members from Oversea Branches of the Association.

The Committee of Members of all Parties which is specially studying the affairs of the Colonies has met regularly every week during the Parliamentary Session in the Rooms of the Association. Mr. Eugene Ramsden, O.B.E., M.P., who had taken an active part in the formation of the Committee, was elected Chairman at the beginning of the Session. The Committee has been addressed by :—

The Rt. Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (Under Secretary of State for the Colonies), upon "The Machinery of the Colonial Office"; and on "Malaya."

The Hon. L. H. Elphinstone, K.C., M.L.C. (Attorney-General of Ceylon), upon "Ceylon."

Major W. H. Flinn, O.B.E. (Commissioner for Cyprus), upon "Cyprus."

Major Walter E. Elliot, M.C., M.P. (Chairman of the Parliamentary Delegation which visited Nigeria under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association), on "Nigeria."

H.E. Sir Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (Governor of the Gold Coast), on "The Gold Coast in 1928."

Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., upon "The Position of the Congo Basin Treaties."

H.E. Sir Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Governor of Cyprus), on "Cyprus."

Sir John Alder Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G. (Governor of British Honduras), on "British Honduras and its Interests."

Mr. John Scott, C.M.G. (Chief Secretary, Tanganyika), on "Tanganyika."

Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Hong Kong), on "Hong Kong."

Mr. Arnold Hodson, C.M.G. (Governor of the Falkland Islands), on "The Falkland Islands and the Dependencies."

Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P. (Chairman of the Parliamentary Delegation which visited Tanganyika under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association), on "Tanganyika."

An interesting development of the work of this Committee is likely to take place with the formation in Paris of the Comité Franco-Britannique d'Etudes Coloniales. It is hoped to arrange between members of the Colonial Affairs Study Committee and Members of the French Committee (consisting of Members of the French Chamber and eminent publicists who have special knowledge of the French Colonies) for an informal exchange of views and information upon the affairs and mutual interests of the Colonies of France and Great Britain, particularly in the sphere of activities where the two countries are faced with common problems in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, etc.

LABOUR COMMONWEALTH GROUP.

The Labour Commonwealth Group (of which Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., is Chairman, and Mr. Harry Snell, M.P., is Hon. Secretary, and consisting of members of the Labour Party in the House of Commons who are specially interested in studying the affairs of the British Empire) has continued to meet in the Rooms of the Association on Monday evenings during the Session of Parliament for the purpose of studying subjects of Empire importance. Sir Howard d'Egville has been present at all meetings of

the Group by special invitation in case of any advice or information being required.

SUPPLY OF INFORMATION.

This Branch of the work of the Association has steadily developed during the year, namely, the provision of accurate up-to-date information of both a statistical and general character regarding the affairs of the Dominions, India and the Colonies and also regarding the affairs of the countries dealt with in the *Report on Foreign Affairs*.

Many calls are made by Home members of the Association for the supply of information at short notice for use in the Debates in the House of Commons.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

Sir Howard d'Egville has arranged with the Empire Marketing Board for copies of each Report as issued to be sent to the United Kingdom Branch of the Association for despatch with the *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire* to each member of the Association in the Dominion and Indian Legislatures.

This arrangement arose out of a discussion between Sir Howard d'Egville and members of the Association in the New Zealand Parliament during his 1926 visit, when Members of that Parliament expressed a keen desire for information such as that provided in the publications of the Board. The circulation of the publications has been of much value to oversea members; and the Branch of the Association in the Parliament of the Union of South Africa have expressed their special thanks for this arrangement.

The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., a member of the Empire Marketing Board, presided at a luncheon given by the Board in London to members of the Delegation who were proceeding to Canada. On the same occasion, Mr. W. A. Wilson (representative of Canada on the Board) and Mr. F. L. McDougall, C.M.G. (representative of Australia on the Board) gave an informal account of the various activities of the Board.

In the recent Conference of Delegates with members of the Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa, a discussion on "Trade and Economic Development, with special relation to Empire Marketing and Migration" was opened by Mr. Thomas Johnston, M.P. (United Kingdom), a member of the Publicity Committee of the Empire Marketing Board (*vide pp. 38-39*).

PARLIAMENTARY JOURNAL.

The *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire*, providing an impartial summary of the proceedings of general interest in all Parliaments of the British Commonwealth, has been published every quarter as heretofore.

It is hardly necessary in the ninth year of publication of the *Journal* to say that it has secured a special place not only in general literature but particularly amongst the Members of all the Parliaments of the Empire, as providing an impartial survey of the proceedings of general interest in each of the Parliaments and a reliable summary of the attitude adopted by men of different Parties in the various Parliaments towards many questions of great common interest.

As remarked by a reviewer in the *Morning Post* of 22nd February :

"The valuable feature of this publication consists in its enabling the reader to obtain at once a conspectus of the opinions (not infrequently varying) of British politicians all over the world"

and *United Empire of July* referred to the *Journal* as essential to a knowledge of current Empire problems.

The tributes paid to the utility of the *Journal* by individual Members of Parliament are many, but the fact that the cost of its production is provided by votes upon the estimates of all the Legislatures of the Empire and that it may therefore be regarded as the joint property of all the Parliaments is sufficient recognition of its value to the Members in their Parliamentary duties. It is a matter of gratification to the Executive Committee that Oversea Members recognise the impartiality with which the *Journal* is conducted and as an example of this it may be mentioned that the Report of the Union of South Africa Branch states that members there continue to express their appreciation of the excellent work performed by the Secretary of the United Kingdom Branch in the editing of the *Journal*.

Accounts of the proceedings in the Legislature of Ceylon have been included during the year for the first time. The Ceylon Legislature and also the Legislature of Bermuda have each made a financial contribution towards the cost of the *Journal*. The Parliament of Tasmania has also provided a financial contribution, which will bring the Parliament of that State into line with the Parliaments of other States of Australia.

REPORT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The *Report on Foreign Affairs* has been issued regularly every two months as in past years and has provided members of the Association in all Parliaments with accurate and impartial information as to the main events and tendencies in foreign countries.

The preparation of this *Report* is regarded by the United Kingdom Branch as one of their most important duties, as it assists in the formation of a common outlook in connection with

the affairs of foreign countries, and is thus likely to have considerable influence in keeping the nations of the British Commonwealth in the closest possible touch with regard to matters of external policy. During the past year members of the Branch of the Association in the Legislature of India have for the first time received copies of this *Report*; many tributes of warm appreciation from Indian members have reached the office of the Association regarding the *Report*.

The President of the Maritime Provinces' Association of Toronto, in advocating recently the establishment of Branches of the Association in the Provincial Parliaments of the Maritime Provinces, submitted that, if the distribution of the *Report on Foreign Affairs* could thus be extended in Canada, "it would be of the very greatest public service."

The Report of the South African Branch of the Association contains a tribute to the work of the Secretary of the United Kingdom Branch in editing this *Report*.

Members of the United Kingdom Branch of the Association can be supplied regularly with the *Report on Foreign Affairs* by merely signing a paper, and the majority of the members of the Association in the House of Commons have signed the necessary form.

The Committee would again remind members that if they wish to be supplied with this *Report* they have only to apply to the office of the Association, as for reasons of economy the *Report* will not be issued to Home members unless they signify in this manner their desire to obtain it.

OVERSEA MEMBERS RECEIVED.

PARLIAMENTARY GATHERINGS : LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, ETC.

On the 7th February, 1928, after the Opening of Parliament, the Committee entertained to luncheon :

Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P. (Ex-Minister of Trade and Commerce, Canada); Hon. Hugh D. McIntosh, M.L.C. (New South Wales); Maj. P. S. Inskip, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Southern Rhodesia); Col. the Hon. M. S. Sullivan, M.H.A. (Minister without Portfolio, Newfoundland); Mrs. C. C. du Port (Southern Rhodesia); Hon. W. L. Russell Clarke, M.L.C. (Victoria), and Mrs. Russell Clarke.

Besides the more general gatherings at luncheons, many parties of Dominion and Indian members have been entertained to small informal luncheons to meet Home members practically every week throughout the Session of Parliament.

In particular, Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., a Member of the Executive Committee, has organised, with several colleagues of all Parties, a series of luncheons at the House of Commons for

Members of Dominion Parliaments in order to enable them to meet Home Members.

Many members have kindly entertained parties of Dominion members and their wives on the Terrace of the House of Commons ; the Earl of Meath has entertained several parties on the Terrace of the House of Lords.

On the 6th November, 1928, after the Opening of Parliament, the Committee entertained to luncheon :—

Mr. R. C. Matthews, M.P. (Canada) ; Senator W. Carroll (Australia) and Mrs. Carroll ; Mr. W. J. Jordan, M.P. (New Zealand), and Mrs. Jordan ; Senator Sir John Keane, Bart., C.M.G. (Irish Free State) ; Sir Darcy Lindsay, C.B.E., M.L.A. (India) ; Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, G.C.M.G., M.L.C. (New Zealand) ; Senator Prof. the Hon. A. Bartolo (Minister of Public Instruction, Malta) ; Hon. Sir Ugo Mifsud, M.L.A. (Leader of the Opposition, Malta) ; and Miss Doris Alderdice (daughter of the then Prime Minister of Newfoundland).

Through the courtesy of the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P.), visiting Members from the Dominion Parliaments were invited to join the Parliamentary Visit to the Fleet and the Portsmouth Dockyard, and through the courtesy of the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. (Secretary of State for Air and President of the Air Council) they were invited to the Air Force display.

Steps were taken to see that the names of the Members of Parliament from the Dominions and their ladies were put before the Lord Chamberlain for inclusion in the invitations to the Royal Garden Party.

Further, many visiting Members of the Association have been enabled to take part in such functions as the Private View of the Royal Academy, the Trooping of the Colour (Horse Guards) and the Richmond Royal Horse Show.

TRAVEL FACILITIES.

The courtesies extended by railway companies to Members of Dominion Parliaments and to members of the British-India Branch when in the United Kingdom have been much appreciated and are in reciprocation of similar courtesies extended in the Dominions and India to Home Members when visiting those countries.

PRIVATE HOSPITALITY ; CLUB MEMBERSHIP ; VISITORS ABROAD.

The Private Hospitality Committee, formed from members of the Association in both Houses, have continued their important work. In the large number of entertainments given during the Session it is difficult to single out the names of those who have

so kindly offered hospitality to visiting Members and their ladies. Special mention must, however, be made of Mrs. Stanley Baldwin's "At Homes" at 10, Downing Street, and of Mrs. L. S. Amery's "At Homes."

Among other members of the Hospitality Committee who kindly entertained members in London were :—

The Viscount and Viscountess Astor; the Viscount and Viscountess Burnham; Mr. and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain; the Earl and Countess of Clarendon; Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister; Captain and Mrs. Griffith Fairfax; Sir John and Lady Gilmour; the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry; Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Smith-Carington; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Snowden, and the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. Of hospitality in the country, special mention may be made of that extended by the Earl and Countess of Harrowby, and by Col. F. Hilder (ex-M.P.) and Mrs. Hilder.

Many visiting Members have been elected during the year to Honorary Membership of the leading clubs of London, whilst Sports Clubs, such as Ranelagh, Hurlingham, Roehampton, Moor Park, the M.C.C., the Oval, etc., have issued complimentary passes on the initiative of the Association. The Committee of the Association desire to express their appreciation of the manner in which the Clubs have responded to their requests to elect distinguished visitors to Honorary Membership.

To the "Union Interalliée" of Paris and to the Baroness de la Grange and her Committee, the Accueil Franco-Britannique, the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Branch of the Association have again to express hearty thanks for their work in receiving in Paris many members of the Association and bringing them into touch with the leading people in politics and other spheres of public work.

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES : DOMINIONS GALLERY.

The Dominions Gallery in the House of Commons continues to be used day by day by visiting Members from the Parliaments of the Empire and the Legislature of India. It is invariably filled to capacity on the occasion of any important debate affecting the general interests of the Empire. By means of the Gallery, Oversea Members are enabled to follow closely the discussions in the United Kingdom Parliament upon many problems which affect their individual interests as Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Executive Committee are convinced of the value, from the widest political aspect, of the Dominions Gallery and other Parliamentary privileges accorded to visiting Members in the Houses of Lords and Commons. These privileges provide a ready means of promoting mutual understanding and an exchange of thought between Home and Dominion Members.

LIST OF VISITING MEMBERS.

The following is a list of Members who have visited London and who have utilised the facilities and attended the Rooms and gatherings of the Association during the year :—

CANADA.

- Baxter, Hon. James, K.C., M.L.A.* (Premier, New Brunswick).
 Cannon, Hon. Lucien, M.P. (Solicitor-General of the Dominion).
 Craig, Hon. Richard W., K.C.* (ex-Attorney-General, Manitoba).
 Cronyn, Mr. Hume (ex-M.P.).
 Doherty, Hon. Manning* (ex-Minister of Agriculture, Ontario).
 Dubuc, Mr. J. E. A., M.P.
 Dunning, Hon. C. A., M.P. (Minister of Railways of the Dominion).
 Ferguson, Hon. G. H., M.L.A.* (Premier, Ontario).
 Gordon, Senator the Hon. George.
 Hamilton, Hon. Charles McG., M.L.A.* (Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan).
 Haydon, Senator the Hon. A.
 Heaps, Mr. A. A., M.P.
 Heenan, Hon. P., M.P. (Minister of Labour of the Dominion).
 Henry, Hon. G. S.* (Minister of Public Works and Highways, Ontario).
 King, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie, C.M.G., M.P. (Prime Minister of the Dominion).
 MacLaren, Col. Murray, M.P.
 McDougald, Senator the Hon. W.
 McRae, Maj.-Gen. A. D., C.B., M.P.
 Matthews, Mr. R. C., M.P.
 Michener, Senator the Hon. E.
 Motherwell, Hon. W. R., M.P. (Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion).
 Osman, Mr. C. J., M.L.A.* (New Brunswick).
 Parlby, Hon. Mrs. M., M.L.A.* (Minister without Portfolio, Alberta).
 Robb, Hon. J. A., M.P. (Minister of Finance of the Dominion).
 Rogers, Mrs. E., M.L.A.* (Manitoba).
 Stevens, Hon. H. H., M.P. (ex-Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion).
 Turgeon, Hon. A., C.M.G., M.L.C.* (then Speaker of Legislative Council, Quebec).
 Webster, Senator the Hon. L. C.

* Members of the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, though not Members of the Canadian Branch of the Association (which is confined to the Parliament of the Dominion), were received at the Headquarters of the Association and given many courtesies. Regarding the formation of affiliated Branches of the Association in Provincial Parliaments, *vide pp. 17-18.*

AUSTRALIA.

Carroll, Senator W. (Commonwealth).
 Clarke, Hon. W. L. Russell, C.M.G., M.L.C. (Victoria).
 Glasgow, Senator the Hon. Sir William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 (Minister of Defence of the Commonwealth).
 Hudd, Mr. H. S., M.C., M.P. (South Australia).
 Hughes, Hon. Sir Thomas, M.L.C. (New South Wales).
 Jackson, Mr. D. S., M.P. (Commonwealth).
 Latham, Mr. C. G., M.L.A. (Western Australia).
 Linton, Mr. Richard, M.L.A. (Victoria).
 Mackay, Mr. G. H., M.P. (Commonwealth).
 McCallum, Hon. A., M.L.A. (Minister of Public Works, Western
 Australia).
 McIntosh, Hon. Hugh D., M.L.C. (New South Wales).
 Marks, Mr. W. M., M.P. (Commonwealth).
 Payne, Senator the Hon. H. J. M. (Commonwealth).
 Prowse, Mr. J. H., M.P. (Commonwealth).
 Robinson, Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G. (ex-Attorney-General,
 Victoria).
 Robson, Hon. W. E. V., M.L.C. (New South Wales).
 Sampson, Senator B., D.S.O. (Commonwealth).
 Sampson, Mr. R. S., M.L.A. (Western Australia)
 Thompson, Senator W. G. (Commonwealth).
 Vardon, Mr. E. C., M.P. (South Australia).

NEW ZEALAND.

Anderson, Hon. G. J., M.P. (Minister of Labour).
 Collins, Col. the Hon. W. E., C.M.G., M.L.C.
 Hall-Jones, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (ex-Prime
 Minister).
 Hanan, Hon. J. A., M.L.C. (ex-Minister of Education).
 Herdman, Hon. A. L. (ex-Attorney-General and Minister of
 Justice).
 Jordan, Mr. W. J., M.P.
 Mackenzie, Hon. Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G., M.L.C. (ex-Prime
 Minister).
 Stewart, Hon. W., M.L.C.
 Tapley, Mr. H. Livingstone, C.M.G., M.P.
 Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.P. (ex-Prime
 Minister).
 Wilford, Hon. T. M., M.P. (ex-Minister of Justice and Leader
 of Opposition).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Byron, Brig-General the Hon. J. J., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.L.A.
 Chaplin, Sir Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.L.A.
 Clough, Mr. O., C.M.G. (Clerk of the Senate and Hon. Secretary,
 Union of South Africa Branch, E.P.A.).
 Collins, Col.-Commandant W. R., D.S.O., M.L.A.
 Deane, Hon. W. A., M.L.A.
 de Wet, Senator the Hon. N. J., K.C.
 Fremantle, Professor H. E. S. (ex-M.L.A.).
 Gibaud, Mr. F., M.L.A.
 Ginsberg, Senator the Hon. F.
 Grauman, Sir Harry, K.B.E. (ex-M.L.A.).
 Green, Commander Maurice, V.D., R.N.V.R. (Clerk Assistant,
 the Senate).
 Greenacre, Mr. W. (ex-M.L.A.).
 Hay, Mr. G. A., M.L.A.
 Henderson, Mr. James, M.L.A.
 Henderson, Mr. R. H., C.M.G. (ex-M.L.A.).
 Jagger, Hon. J. W., M.L.A.
 Jansen, Hon. E. G., M.L.A. (Speaker).
 Krige, Hon. C. Joel, M.L.A. (ex-Speaker).
 Malan, Hon. C. W., M.L.A. (Minister of Railways and
 Harbours).
 Naudé, Mr. J. F. T., M.L.A.
 Nicholls, Mr. G. Heaton, M.L.A.
 Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest, M.L.A.
 Payn, Mr. A. O. B., M.L.A.
 Robinson, Mr. C. P., M.L.A.
 Rockey, Mr. W., O.B.E., M.L.A.
 Silburn, Col. P. A., C.B.E., D.S.O. (ex-M.L.A.).
 Struben, Commander C., O.B.E. (ex-M.L.A.)
 Stuttaford, Mr. R., M.L.A.
 Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.
 Wessels, Mr. J. B., M.L.A.

IRISH FREE STATE.

Barrington, Senator William
 Grattan Esmonde, Mr. O. T., T.D.
 Haughton, Senator B.
 Keane, Senator Sir John, Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Bell, Hon. S. K., M.L.C.
 Bishop, Hon. R. K., M.L.C.
 Ryan, Hon. D. A., M.L.C.

Sullivan, Col. the Hon. M. S., M.H.A. (Minister without Portfolio).

Winter, Hon. Sir Marmaduke, C.B.E., M.L.C.

INDIA.

Carey, Sir Willoughby (ex-M.L.A.).

Chetty, Mr. R. K. Shanmukhum, M.L.A.

Cosgrave, Mr. W. A. (ex-M.L.A.).

Couper, Mr. T., M.L.A.

Dadabhoy, Hon. Sir Maneckji, K.C.I.E., M.C.S.

Das, Hon. Mr. S. R., M.C.S.* (Law Member of Viceroy's Executive Council).

Dè, Hon. Mr. K. C., C.I.E., M.C.S.

Forrester, Mr. J. Campbell, M.L.C. (Burdwan and Bengal).

Froom, Hon. Sir Arthur, M.C.S.

Goswami, Mr. T. C., M.L.A.

Gour, Sir Hari Singh, M.L.A.

Gupta, Mr. S. C. (Hon. Secretary, British-India Branch, E.P.A.).

Iyengar, Mr. S. Srinivasa, M.L.A.

Jinnah, Mr. M. A., M.L.A.

Kirk, Mr. R. T. F. (ex-M.L.A.).

Lalbhai, Seth Kasturbhai (ex-M.L.A.).

Lall, Diwan Chaman, M.L.A.

Latifi, Hon. Mr. A., O.B.E. (ex-M.C.S.).

Lindsay, Sir Darcy, C.B.E., M.L.A.

Natesan, Hon. Diwan Bahadur G. A., M.C.S.

Rao, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra (ex-M.L.A.).

Sams, Mr. H. A., C.I.E., M.L.A. (Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs).

Shah, Mr. E. Ahmad, M.L.C.

Sinha, Davaki Prasad, M.L.C. (Bihar and Orissa).

Stow, Hon. Mr. A. M., O.B.E., M.C.S.

Thompson, Hon. Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.S. (ex-Political Secretary).

Todhunter, The Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.S.I. (ex-M.C.S.).

Willson, Sir Walter, M.L.A.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Cripps, Hon. Lionel (Speaker).

Downie, Hon. J. W., M.L.A. (Minister of Agriculture).

Hudson, Maj. the Hon. R. J., M.C., K.C., M.L.A. (Attorney-General).

Inskip, Maj. P. S., O.B.E., M.L.A.

Thomson, Hon. A. R., M.L.A.

* Mr. S. R. Das died on 26th October, 1928.

MALTA.

Bartolo, Senator Prof. the Hon. A. (Minister for Public Instruction and Immigration).

Galea, Professor the Hon. R. V., M.L.A. (Minister for Public Health).

Mifsud, Hon. Sir Ugo, M.L.A. (Leader of the Opposition).

Strickland, Lord, G.C.M.G., M.L.A. (Head of the Ministry).

CEYLON.

Bridger, Dr. the Hon. J. F. E., M.L.C.

Elphinstone, Hon. Mr. L. H., K.C., M.L.C. (Attorney-General).

Jayatilaka, Hon. Mr. D. B., M.L.C.

Obeyesékere, Hon. Mr. F. A., M.L.C.

Reid, Hon. Mr. T., M.L.C. (Controller of Indian Immigrant Labour).

Senanayake, Hon. Mr. D. S., M.L.C.

Tyrrell, Hon. Mr. F. G., C.M.G., M.L.C. (Collector of Customs).

OVERSEA VISIT OF THE RT. HON. L. S. AMERY, M.P.

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P. (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Branch of the Association), accompanied by Mrs. Amery, left England on the 22nd July, 1927, on an official visit to South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. He returned to London in February, 1928.

Mr. Amery took the opportunity during this tour of conferring with the Officers and Members of the Branches of the Association in the various Parliaments. In the course of a speech at a luncheon given in his honour by the Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa (when Mr. Speaker Lemieux occupied the Chair), he said :—

" We have a wonderful past to look back upon, Mr. Speaker. Its strands are woven together in Britain, as here in Canada, of many elements, though not least of those two great elements, the Norman-French and the Anglo-Saxon. But we have before us, based upon that past, an even more wonderful future to look forward to. In that future we shall work on the principle, not of control, but of human contact, and in that human contact between those who administer the affairs of the Empire there is no form of contact more valuable, I believe, than that which through this Association unites all who endeavour to serve their country and serve their King as members of one of the Parliaments of the Empire. Through an Association like this we can each add to our knowledge, each add to our efficiency and capacity to serve our country and our wider Commonwealth, each help to keep alive that wonderful thing, the Parliamentary spirit, which those of us who bow to Mr. Speaker's ruling know so well, and which no one who has not served in His Majesty's Parliaments can ever really understand. It is a bond of the spirit that runs through us all, and therefore to me it is in a very special

sense a privilege to meet my fellow-members of the Parliament of Canada here in this beautiful hall, part of this splendid building which you have enlarged and beautified, rightly, to mark your sense of Canada's greatness and of the high level to which you mean Canada's life to rise."

The Committee of the United Kingdom Branch entertained Mr. Amery to dinner in the House of Commons soon after his return to London; the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P. (Speaker and Joint-President of the United Kingdom Branch), presided, and the company included the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P. (a Vice-President), the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (a Vice-President), other leading Members of the Government and Opposition, and the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia and Newfoundland.

OVERSEA BRANCHES.

CANADIAN BRANCH.

The outstanding event in the past year's work of the Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Dominion of Canada was the visit of the delegates from the other Branches of the Association. The work of this important visit is referred to in detail in the course of the Report of the United Kingdom Delegates (*vide p. 33-46*), and it is not necessary to say more here of a general nature than to record the highly successful character of the visit, not only from the point of view of exchange of information at the Parliamentary Conferences, but from the aspect of acquiring first-hand information of the resources and peoples of the great Dominion on the part of representative men from all the Parliaments of the Empire. The deep appreciation of all the delegates for the manner in which the tour was organised is illustrated by the presentation made by them to Mr. Arthur Beauchesne, M.A., K.C., F.R.S.C., Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada and Hon. Secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association (Dominion of Canada Branch). The present consisted of a silver tea set, and the engraving on the tray recorded that it was given—

"as a mark of warm personal regard and keen appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and organising ability shown by him in planning and making all arrangements for the memorable Empire Parliamentary Tour and Conferences in Canada during August, September and October, 1928."

During the visit of the Parliamentary Delegation to Canada, Sir Howard d'Egville took the opportunity of conferring with the Joint-Presidents and other officers of the Canadian Branch regarding the possibility of the formation of Affiliated Branches of the Association in the Provincial Parliaments of Canada in accordance with Clause V (b) of the Constitution, which had been framed in order to permit of such Legislatures forming Affiliated Branches. Sir Howard d'Egville explained that a good many Ministers of the Provincial Parliaments and several of the Members of those Legislatures had visited the United Kingdom and had been brought into

touch with him by the High Commissioner and Agents-General and had been received by Members at Westminster and given some Parliamentary courtesies. The United Kingdom Branch therefore considered it would be well to regularise the position under the Clause specially framed for the purpose, and thus enable visiting Provincial Members to be brought into touch with the United Kingdom Branch and to receive the privileges officially rather than by mere matter of chance. The Joint-Presidents and other officers being favourable to the idea, Sir Howard d'Egville utilised the opportunities afforded to him of discussing the matter informally with representative men of all Parties in the Provincial Parliaments of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. He made it clear to all concerned that he was only representing the United Kingdom Branch in the matter, and that if they wished to form a Branch in affiliation with the United Kingdom Branch and the Branch already existing in the Dominion Parliament of Canada, the latter would have to be formally approached by the representatives of the Provincial Parliaments concerned.

In some cases special meetings of Members of the Provincial Parliaments were summoned to meet Sir Howard d'Egville, while in others, owing to the Members being scattered, it was only possible to meet some of the Ministers and leading men of the Opposition, but in all cases considerable enthusiasm was shown over the idea, and it is expected that in the case of all those Provinces mentioned application will be made to the Dominion Branch for their concurrence in the formation of Affiliated Branches in the Provincial Parliaments.

While in Toronto, Sir Howard d'Egville was invited to speak to the Members of the Provincial Parliaments of the Maritime Provinces, who were gathered together for a Meeting of the Maritime Provinces Association, and Members representative of some of the Maritime Provinces expressed a strong desire to take up the matter of the formation of Branches.

It is expected that further developments in connection with the formation of Affiliated Branches in the Provincial Parliaments will take place when the various legislatures meet during the course of 1929.

Apart from the visit of the Parliamentary Delegation to Canada, the following members of the United Kingdom Branch of the Association have visited the Dominion and been received by members of the Canadian Branch during the year, namely :—

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.

The Lord Hindlip, O.B.E.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne, C.B.E., K.C., M.P.

The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.

Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Newton-Moore, K.C.M.G., M.P.
 Sir William Perring, M.P.
 Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., M.P.
 Mr. R. A. Taylor, M.P.
 The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.

The Officers of the Canadian Branch at the time of going to press with this Report were :—

Presidents :

The Hon. Hewitt Bostock (Speaker of the Senate).
 The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., M.P. (Speaker of the House of Commons).

Vice-Presidents :

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.P. (Prime Minister).
 The Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P. (Leader of the Opposition).
 Mr. Robert Gardiner, M.P. (Leader of the Progressive Party).

Secretary and Treasurer and Offices :

Mr. Arthur Beauchesne, K.C. (Clerk of the House), House of Commons, Ottawa.

AUSTRALIA.

COMMONWEALTH BRANCH.

Mr. G. H. Monahan, C.M.G., Clerk of the Senate, has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Branch of the Association in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, in place of the late Mr. Walter A. Gale, C.M.G.

An important event of the year was the visit to Australia of the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., who was entertained at dinner by the Ministers of State for the Commonwealth and afterwards delivered to members of the Branch of the Association in the Houses of Parliament at Canberra a most informative and interesting Address on Dominion Affairs and Foreign Relations.

Other visitors during the year were Sir Henry Cowan, M.P.; Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.C. (ex-M.P.); and the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne, G.B.E., K.C., M.P., all of whom were received by the members of the Commonwealth Branch and by the Affiliated Branches in the State Parliaments.

Owing to the prospect of the General Election in November, the Australian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association felt difficulty at first in accepting the invitation to participate in the Parliamentary Visit to Canada. Correspondence, however, took place between Sir Howard d'Egville, the Prime Minister and the

Leader of the Opposition of the Commonwealth as a result of which the following Delegation was appointed to represent the Commonwealth Branch on the Canadian Visit, *viz.* :—

- Senator the Hon. Sir William Glasgow, K.C.B., C.M.G.,
D.S.O., V.D. (Minister of Defence).
- Senator William Carroll.
- Senator Burford Sampson, D.S.O.
- Senator William George Thompson, V.D.
- Mr. David S. Jackson, M.P.
- Mr. George H. Mackay, M.P.
- Mr. W. M. Marks, M.P.
- Mr. John H. Prowse, M.P.

The regrettable absence of Labour Party Delegates was explained in the course of the Parliamentary Conference of Delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association held in the Senate Chamber at Ottawa, on 30th August, 1928, by Senator the Hon. Sir William Glasgow (Minister of Defence), who said :—

" Mr. Speaker : Before I go into the question of immigration, may I take this opportunity of making an announcement with reference to the Delegation I am leading ? I do not know whether the Canadians or the members of other delegations are aware that there is one party in Australia not represented in our Delegation : I refer to the Labour Party. We are indeed very sorry that they are not able to accompany us. Before leaving I saw the Leader of the Labour Party and asked him if he desired to convey to the Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association any message, and he said he was very glad to have that opportunity. He asked me to say that the absence of the Labour Party from the Australian delegation had no significance at all in so far as the Empire Parliamentary Association was concerned, nor was it intended as any discourtesy to Canada, but it has solely in view the approaching elections. He was a new leader, and he desired that, in view of the approaching elections, which will take place in November, the whole of the party should remain behind. I take this opportunity, Sir, of making that announcement."

The Officers of the Commonwealth Branch at the time of going to press with this Report were :—

Presidents :

- Senator the Hon. Sir John Newlands, K.C.M.G., C.B.E
(President of the Senate).
- The Hon. Sir Littleton E. Groom, K.C.M.G., K.C., M.P.
(Speaker of the House of Representatives).

Vice-Presidents :

- The Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, C.H., M.C., M.P. (Prime Minister).
- Senator the Rt. Hon. Sir George Pearce, K.C.V.O. (Vice-President of the Executive Council, Leader of the Senate).
- Mr. J. H. Scullin, M.P. (Leader of the Opposition).
- Dr. the Hon. Earle Page, M.P. (Treasurer : Leader of the Country Party).

Secretary and Offices :

Mr. G. H. Monahan, C.M.G. (Clerk of Senate), The Senate, Canberra.

The Committee record with much regret the loss through death of the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher (ex-Prime Minister), who had for many years been a strong supporter of the work of the Association ; of Senator the Hon. Thomas Givens (ex-President of the Senate and ex-Joint-President of the Branch), and the Hon. H. E. Pratten (Minister of Trade and Customs).

STATE BRANCHES.

During the past year a Branch has been established in the State Parliament of Tasmania. In the Annual Report of the Branch of the Association in the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, the "Committee are pleased to report that Branches are now established in the Parliaments of all the States."

The Secretaries of the Branches in the State Parliaments are in constant communication with the Secretary of the United Kingdom Branch both in regard to the oversea visits of their Members and to various local activities. *e.g.*, formation of Study Committees, etc.

The Officers in the Affiliated Branches of the Association in the State Parliaments of Australia at the time of going to press with this Report were :—

New South Wales.*Presidents :*

The Hon. Frederick Flowers, M.L.C. (President of the Legislative Council).

The Hon. D. Levy, M.L.A. (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly).

Vice-Presidents :

The Hon. T. R. Bavin, K.C., M.L.A. (Premier)

The Hon. J. T. Lang, M.L.A. (Leader of the Opposition).

The Hon. E. A. Buttenshaw, M.L.A. (Minister for Public Works and Railways ; Leader of the Country Party).

The Hon. Sir Joseph Carruthers, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

The Hon. J. F. Coates, M.L.C.

The Hon. A. C. Willis, M.L.C.

Secretary and Offices :

Mr. S. G. Boydell (Clerk of the Legislative Assembly), Legislative Assembly, Sydney.

Victoria.*President:*

The Hon. Sir Frank Clarke, K.B.E., M.L.C. President of the Legislative Council.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Vice-Presidents:

The Hon. Sir William McPherson, K.B.E., M.L.A. (Premier).

The Hon. E. J. Hagon, M.L.A. (Leader of the Opposition).

The Hon. J. P. Jones, M.L.C.

The Hon. J. Allan, M.L.A. (Leader of the Country Party).

The Hon. H. F. Patterson, M.L.C.

The Hon. G. L. Morris, M.L.C.

Secretary and Officers:

Mr. W. R. Alexander (Clerk of Legislative Assembly), Legislative Assembly, Melbourne.

Queensland.*President:*

The Hon. William McCormack, M.L.A. (Premier).

Vice-Presidents:

The Hon. William Beattie, M.L.A. (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly).

Mr. Arthur E. Moore, M.L.A. (Leader of the Opposition).

Secretary and Officers:

Mr. C. A. Bernays (Clerk of Legislative Assembly), Legislative Assembly, Brisbane.

South Australia.*President:*

The Hon. R. L. Butler, M.P. (Premier).

Vice-Presidents:

The Hon. Sir John Sirling, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.L.C. (President of the Legislative Council).

The Hon. H. P. Lester, M.P. (Speaker of the House of Assembly).

Secretary and Officers:

Mr. F. L. Parker (Clerk of House of Assembly), House of Assembly, Adelaide.

The South Australia Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association entertained at Adelaide during the year the Members of the British Economic Mission, namely : Sir Arthur Duckham, K.C.B. (Chairman), Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., Sir Hugo Hirst, Bart., and Mr. D. O. Malcolm. Interesting speeches were delivered on the occasion.

Western Australia.

Presidents :

- The Hon. J. W. Kirwan, M.L.C. (President of the Legislative Assembly).
 The Hon. T. Walker, M.L.A. (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly).

Vice-Presidents :

- The Hon. P. Collier, M.L.A. (Premier).
 The Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. (Leader of the Opposition).
 Mr. A. Thomson, M.L.A. (Leader of the Country Party).
 The Hon. J. M. Drew, M.L.C. (Chief Secretary and Minister for Education).
 The Hon. A. Lovekin, M.L.C.
 The Hon. Sir Edward Wittenoom, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

Secretary and Offices :

- Mr. Francis G. Steere (Clerk Assistant of Legislative Assembly), Legislative Assembly, Perth.

In the Western Australian Branch of the Association a Study Committee has been formed on " Migration and Land Settlement."

That Branch has also generously offered to provide a chair, made of Western Australian wood, for use in the rooms of the United Kingdom Branch, Westminster Hall.

The Annual Report of the Commonwealth Branch records a " most successful year " in the Western Australian Branch.

NEW ZEALAND BRANCH.

The General Election of November affected the New Zealand Branch in the same way as the Australian so far as the appointment of Delegates for the Canadian tour was concerned. The importance of this first visit to the Senior Dominion, however, was realised and the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition ultimately

arranged for a thoroughly representative Delegation headed by a Cabinet Minister as follows :—

The Hon. William Nosworthy, M.P. (Minister of Telegraphs, Postmaster-General, Minister of External Affairs, and of Immigration).

The Hon. J. B. Gow, M.L.C.

Mr. W. J. Jordan, M.P.

Mr. J. Rhodes, M.P.

During the year the following members of the United Kingdom Branch have visited New Zealand :—

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne, G.B.E., K.C., M.P.

both of whom were received by the Branch of the Association in the New Zealand Parliament.

The officers of this Branch at the time of going to press with this Report were :—

Presidents :

The Hon. Sir Walter Carncross, M.L.C. (Speaker of the Legislative Council).

The Hon. Sir Charles Statham, M.P. (Speaker of the House of Representatives).

Vice-Presidents :

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.P. (Prime Minister).

The Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, M.C., M.P. (Leader of the Opposition).

Mr. H. E. Holland, M.P. (Leader of the Labour Party).

The Hon. T. K. Sidey, M.L.C. (Leader of the Legislative Council).

Treasurer :

The Hon. A. S. Malcolm, M.L.C.

Secretary and Offices :

Mr. A. F. Lowe, C.M.G. (Clerk of Parliaments), Legislative Council, Wellington.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA BRANCH.

The Annual Report of the Branch of the Association in the Parliament of the Union of South Africa for the year 1927-28 shows that the work of the Branch has been vigorously continued.

The following Members represented the Branch on the Parliamentary Delegation to Canada, 1928 :—

The Hon. Ernest G. Jansen, M.L.A. (Speaker of the House of Assembly).

Col.-Commandant William R. Collins, D.T.D., D.S.O., M.L.A.

Mr. George A. Hay, M.L.A.

The Hon. C. Joel Krige, M.L.A. (ex-Speaker of the House of Assembly).

Mr. J. F. T. Naudé, M.L.A.

Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, M.L.A.

Mr. A. O. B. Payn, M.L.A.

Mr. J. B. Wessels, M.L.A.

Mr. Owen Clough, C.M.G. (Clerk of the Senate and Hon. Secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, South Africa Branch).

The Annual Report of the Branch indicates that it is hoped to begin in 1929 the publication (on the lines of the *Report on Foreign Affairs* published by the United Kingdom Branch of the Association) of the proposed Journal upon affairs of the various territories of the Continent of Africa. It is intended that the Journal shall be issued under the auspices of the South Africa Branch and shall give information upon the following subjects : (a) Revenue and Expenditure ; (b) Customs Receipts ; (c) Imports and Exports ; (d) Import and Export Trade in Africa ; (e) Agricultural and Mineral Productions ; (f) Stock Diseases ; (g) Railway and Road Transport Development ; (h) Native Administration and Policy ; (i) Education ; (j) Native Labour ; (k) Native Medical Service ; (l) Irrigation ; (m) Immigration ; and (n) Asylums and Hospitals, and that it shall embrace the following Governments and Administrations : (1) Kenya Colony and Protectorate ; (2) Uganda ; (3) Zanzibar and Pemba ; (4) Mauritius ; (5) Nyasaland ; (6) St. Helena ; (7) Seychelles ; (8) Somaliland ; (9) Basutoland ; (10) Bechuanaland Protectorate ; (11) Southern Rhodesia ; (12) Northern Rhodesia ; (13) Swaziland ; (14) Nigeria ; (15) Cameroons (British sphere) ; (16) Gambia ; (17) Gold Coast ; (18) Sierra Leone ; (19) Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ; (20) Tanganyika ; (21) South-West Africa and (22) the Union.

The Chairman of the Executive (Hon. J. W. Jagger, M.L.A.) and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. E. M. O. Clough, C.M.G., Clerk of the Senate) discussed the scheme for this Journal with the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P. (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Branch) during the latter's visit to South Africa in 1927.

The Branch entertained during the year the following members from the United Kingdom Branch of the Association, namely :—

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.

Commander Carlyon Bellairs, M.P.

The Lord Kylsant, G.C.M.G.

The Earl of Strafford.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Hilton Young, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.

The Officers elected at the Annual Meeting on the 15th May, 1928, were :—

Presidents :

Senator the Hon. H. C. Van Heerden (President of the Senate).

The Hon. E. G. Jansen, M.L.A. (Speaker of the House of Assembly).

Vice-Presidents :

Gen. the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, M.L.A. (Prime Minister).

Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, C.H., K.C., M.L.A. (Leader of the Opposition).

Secretary and Treasurer and Offices :

Mr. O. Clough, C.M.G. (Clerk of the Senate), The Senate, Cape Town.

IRISH FREE STATE BRANCH.

The following members represented the Branch on the Parliamentary Delegation to Canada, 1928 :—

Mr. Martin Roddy, T.D. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Land and Fisheries).

Senator William Barrington.

Mr. T. J. O'Connell, T.D. (Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party).

Mr. Gearoid O'Sullivan, T.D.

During the past year Brig.-Gen. the Hon. J. J. Byron, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.L.A. (South Africa); Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.L.A. (India); Mr. M. A. Jimnah, M.L.A. (India) and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A. (India) have visited the Branch in the Irish Free State.

The Officers of the Branch of the Association in the Parliament of the Irish Free State are :—

Presidents :

Senator the Lord Glenavy (Chairman of the Senate).

Professor Michael Hayes, T.D. (Speaker of the Dáil).

Treasurer :

Senator James G. Douglas.

Secretary and Offices :

Mr. D. J. O'Sullivan (Clerk of the Senate), The Senate, Dublin.

PARLIAMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

During the past year Brig.-Gen. the Hon. J. J. Byron, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.L.A. (South Africa) has visited the members of the Association in the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

NEWFOUNDLAND BRANCH.

The following members represented the Branch on the Parliamentary Delegation to Canada, 1928 :—

The Hon. Sir Patrick T. McGrath, K.B.E., M.L.C. (President of the Legislative Council).

The Hon. Cyril J. Fox, M.H.A. (Speaker of the House of Assembly).

The Officers of the Branch in the Parliament of Newfoundland are :—

Presidents :

The Hon. Sir Patrick McGrath, K.B.E., M.L.C. (President of the Legislative Council).

The Hon. C. J. Fox, M.H.A. (Speaker of the House of Assembly).

Vice-Presidents :

The Hon. Sir Richard Squires, K.C.M.G., K.C. (Prime Minister).
The Hon. F. C. Alderdice, M.H.A. (Leader of the Opposition).

Treasurer :

Mr. J. C. Puddester, M.H.A.

Secretary and Offices :

Mr. H. Y. Mott (Clerk of the House), House of Assembly, St. John's.

The Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Branch record with deep regret the death of the Hon. W. R. Warren, M.H.A., late Prime Minister, who was the representative of Newfoundland at the gathering of all the Parliaments of the Empire at the Coronation and was therefore one of the founders of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

BRITISH-INDIA BRANCH.

Regarding the representation of the British-India Branch on the Parliamentary Delegation to Canada, Sir Howard d'Egville, Secretary of the United Kingdom Branch, communicated with the Canadian Branch on the subject and pointed out that the Australian Commonwealth Branch had generously invited two representatives of the Branch in the Central Legislature of India

for the 1926 visit to Australia and expressed the hope that the Canadian Branch might include representatives of the British-India Branch. In the result an invitation was sent for four Delegates instead of only two as on the occasion of the Parliamentary Delegation to Australia. The following representatives of the British-India Branch were elected, *viz.* :—

The Hon. Mr. Natesan, M.C.S.
 Diwan Chaman Lall, M.L.A.
 Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A.
 Sir Darcy Lindsay, C.B.E., M.L.A.

and Mr. Goswami was subsequently elected Chairman of the Delegation.

The Officers of the British-India Branch are :—

Presidents :

The Hon. Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith, C.I.E., M.C.S. (President of the Council of State).
 The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, M.L.A. (President of the Legislative Assembly).

Vice-Presidents :

The Hon. Mr. James Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A. (Leader of the Legislative Assembly).
 Pandit Motilal Nehru, M.L.A. (Leader of Congress Party).
 The Leader of Nationalist Party (at present vacant).*
 The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah, K.C.I.E., M.C.S. (Leader of the Council of State).
 Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, M.L.A. (Deputy President, Legislative Assembly).
 The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, M.C.S.

Treasurer :

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A.

Secretary and Offices :

Mr. S. C. Gupta (Joint-Secretary, Legislative Department), Legislative Assembly, Delhi.

The Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Branch record with deep regret the death of the Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (late Leader of the Legislative Assembly and Vice-President of the Branch) and of Lala Lajpat Rai, M.L.A. (Leader of the Nationalist Party); both of whom had been active workers for the Association.

* Owing to the lamented death of Lala Lajpat Rai, the Leadership of the Nationalist Party was vacant at the time of going to Press with this Report.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA BRANCH.

The Hon. Lionel Cripps (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly) was appointed to represent the Southern Rhodesia Branch on the Parliamentary Delegation to Canada, 1928.

The Officers of the Branch in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia are :—

President :

The Hon. Lionel Cripps (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly).

Vice-Presidents :

The Hon. H. U. Moffat, C.M.G., M.L.A. (Premier).
Capt. H. Bertin, M.L.A. (Leader of the Opposition).

Secretary and Offices :

Mr. J. G. Jearey (Clerk of Legislative Assembly), Legislative Assembly, Salisbury.

MALTA.

The Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association invited the Malta Branch to send one delegate upon the Parliamentary visit to Canada ; but, as it came to the knowledge of Sir Howard d'Egville that it would give much satisfaction to the Malta Branch if both the Government and Opposition could be represented, Sir Howard submitted to the Canadian Branch the desirability of two delegates being invited if such a course were agreeable to Canada. The Canadian Branch at once generously responded to this suggestion and invited an additional delegate, so that Malta was most happily represented by :—

The Hon. Professor Robert V. Galea, M.L.A. (Minister of Health).

The Hon. Sir Ugo Mifsud, M.L.A. (Leader of the Opposition).

The present Officers of this Branch are :—

Presidents :

Senator Baron the Hon. I. De Piro d'Amico (President of the Senate).

The Hon. Robert E. Hamilton, M.L.A. (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly).

Vice-Presidents :

The Lord Strickland, G.C.M.G., M.L.A. (Head of the Ministry).
The Hon. Sir Ugo Mifsud, M.L.A. (Leader of the Opposition).
Lt.-Col. Michael Dundon, M.L.A. (Leader of the Labour Party).

Chairman of the Executive :

Senator Prof. the Hon. Augusto Bartolo (Minister for Public Instruction and Migration).

Treasurer :

Dr. the Hon. C. Mifsud Bonnici, M.L.A.

Secretary and Offices :

Mr. E. L. Petrocochino (Chief Clerk of Senate and Legislative Assembly), Office of the Legislature, The Palace, Valletta.

CEYLON BRANCH.

The Officers of the Ceylon Branch are :—

President :

The Hon. Sir James Peiris, M.L.C. (Vice-President of the Legislative Council).

Vice-President :

The Hon. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.L.C. (Colonial Secretary).

Secretary and Offices :

Mr. C. C. Woolley, M.C. (Clerk to the Legislative Council), Legislative Council, Colombo.

The Rt. Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and a member of the Committee of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association), visited the Ceylon Branch of the Association in June, 1928, and addressed in the Council Chamber a meeting of Members, and was most cordially received.

The President of the Ceylon Branch (Hon. Sir James Peiris, M.L.C., Vice-President of the Legislative Council) presided ; and in the course of his speech of welcome said :—

" I value this Association chiefly for the fact that it brings us in contact with Members of different bodies connected with the Parliamentary Association throughout the British Empire. As a matter of fact it is a link that binds us together."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, in reply, said :—

" . . . The Empire Parliamentary Association is a comparatively new conception ; and it is very largely due to the indomitable energy of the Secretary, Sir Howard d'Egville, that there has grown up not merely in every Dominion but in many of the Colonies, an Association of colleagues engaged in public life in various Legislatures who join for mutual co-operation and mutual hospitality and the furtherance of mutual understanding. . . .

" It was something to bring all parties in the British House of Commons into personal contact with representatives of all shades of opinion from the

different parts of the Empire. Wherever we have a Branch or affiliated Branch, contributions are included in the *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire*. People of the Dominions and in any part of the Empire value that *Journal* as those who take to legislative duties, public life and constitutional reforms seriously. . . . We have something not only for each and every individual part of the Empire, but a worthy study of man for itself : for it is representative of the most remarkable political organisation the world has ever seen : so infinite in its variety, so remarkable in the unity of its traditions and so inspiring by a common spirit and a common endeavour."

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne, G.B.E., K.C., M.P., has also visited Ceylon during the year.

BERMUDA BRANCH.

In the Legislature of Bermuda during the past year a Branch of the Association has been formed in affiliation with the United Kingdom Branch under Clause V (c) of the Constitution of the Association. All the Members of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly are enrolled as members of the Branch.

The Officers of the Bermuda Branch are :—

President :

The Hon. S. O. Rowan-Hamilton (President of the Legislative Council).

Vice-President :

Sir Reginald Grey, K.C. (Speaker of the House of Assembly, Chairman of the Executive Committee).

The Hon. H. D. Butterfield (Member of the Legislative Council).

Secretary and Treasurer :

The Hon. S. S. Spurling, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.H.A.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS OF LINCOLNSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G. (LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN).

It is with deep regret that the Committee have to record in this Report the death of Lord Lincolnshire, who was an original member of the Association and took an active interest in its work as a member of the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Branch.

In his capacity as Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Lincolnshire used every effort to further the interests of the Association and to make it in every sense the central meeting place of all the Parliaments of the British Commonwealth.

To the great regret of the Committee, other prominent officers of the United Kingdom Branch of the Association have passed

away in the persons of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, K.G. (Vice-President); Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (Lord Chancellor and Joint-President); Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M. (ex-Joint-President); and Sir Fredric Wise, M.P., for many years a most active and valuable member of the Executive Committee.

The Committee have also to record with regret the loss of the following members and an affiliated member of the United Kingdom Branch of the Association through death during the year :—

The Rt. Hon. Sir James Agg-Gardner, M.P.

The Earl of Durham, K.G., G.C.V.O.

The Lord Glenarthur.

F.-M. The Earl Haig, K.T., O.M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

The Viscount Hambledon.

Mr. James Kidd, M.P.

The Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts (ex-M.P.).

The Lord Sackville.

The Lord Strathclyde, G.B.E.

The Lord Tennyson, G.C.M.G.

Appendix I.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO CANADA, 1928.

REPORT OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH OF THE
EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

The Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association to visit Canada consisted of the following Members :—

THE UNITED KINGDOM :—

THE VISCOUNT PEEL, G.B.E. (*Secretary of State for India*), *Chairman of the Delegation*.

THE RT. HON. THOMAS SHAW, C.B.E., M.P., *Deputy-Chairman of the Delegation*.

MR. GEORGE PILCHER, M.P., *Hon. Secretary to the Delegation*.

MR. CYRIL ATKINSON, K.C., M.P.

MR. J. D. CASSELS, K.C., M.P.

SIR SAMUEL CHAPMAN, M.P.

MR. G. H. HALL, M.P.

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, M.P.

MR. JAMES H. HUDSON, M.P.

MR. THOMAS JOHNSTON, M.P.

MAJOR G. M. KINDERSLEY, O.B.E., M.P.

MR. DAVID KIRKWOOD, M.P.

SIR JOHN MARRIOTT, M.P.

SIR WILLIAM LANE-MITCHELL, M.P.

MR. E. ROSSLYN MITCHELL, M.P.

THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT SANDERS, Bart., M.P.

SIR FRANK SANDERSON, Bart., M.P.

THE LORD THOMSON, C.B.E., D.S.O.

MR. H. G. WILLIAMS, M.P. (*Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade*).

SIR HOWARD D'EGVILLE, K.B.E. (*Secretary, U.K. Branch of the Association*).

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH :—

SENATOR THE HON. SIR WILLIAM GLASGOW, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (*Minister of Defence*), *Chairman of the Australian Commonwealth Delegation*.

SENATOR WILLIAM CARROLL.

MR. D. S. JACKSON, M.P.

MR. G. H. MACKAY, M.P.

MR. W. M. MARKS, M.P.

MR. JOHN H. PROWSE, M.P.

SENATOR B. SAMPSON, D.S.O.

SENATOR W. G. THOMPSON, V.D.

NEW ZEALAND :—

THE HON. W. NOSWORTHY, M.P. (*Minister of Telegraphs, Postmaster-General, Minister of External Affairs and of Immigration*), *Chairman of the New Zealand Delegation*.

THE HON. J. B. GOW, M.L.C.

MR. W. J. JORDAN, M.P.

MR. T. RHODES, M.P.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA : -

THE HON. E. G. JANSEN, M.L.A. (*Speaker, House of Assembly*), *Chairman of the Union of South Africa Delegation.*
 COLONEL COMMANDANT W. R. COLLINS, D.T.D., D.S.O., M.L.A.
 MR. G. A. HAY, M.L.A.
 THE HON. C. J. KRIGE, M.L.A.
 MR. J. F. T. NAUDÉ, M.L.A.
 MR. G. HEATON NICHOLLS, M.L.A.
 MR. A. O. B. PAYN, M.L.A.
 MR. J. B. WESSELS, M.L.A.
 MR. O. CLOUGH, C.M.G. (*Clerk of the Senate and Hon. Secretary, Union of South Africa Branch of the Association*).

IRISH FREE STATE : -

MR. MARTIN RODDY, T.D. (*Parliamentary Secretary, Minister for Fisheries*), *Chairman of the Irish Free State Delegation.*
 SENATOR WILLIAM BARRINGTON.
 MR. T. J. O'CONNELL, T.D.
 MR. G. O'SULLIVAN, T.D.

NEWFOUNDLAND : -

THE HON. SIR PATRICK MCGRATH, K.B.E., M.L.C. (*President, Legislative Council*), *Chairman of the Newfoundland Delegation.*
 THE HON. C. J. FOX, M.H.A. (*Speaker, House of Assembly*).

INDIA : -

MR. T. C. GOSWAMI, M.L.A., *Chairman of the Indian Delegation.*
 THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR G. A. NATESAN, M.C.S.
 DIWAN CHAMAN LALL, M.L.A.
 SIR DARCY LINDSAY, C.B.E., M.L.A.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA : -

THE HON. L. CRIPPS (*Speaker, Legislative Assembly*).

MALTA : -

PROFESSOR THE HON. R. V. GALEA, M.L.A. (*Minister of Health*),
Chairman of the Malta Delegation.
 THE HON. SIR UGO MIESUD, M.L.A. (*Leader of the Opposition*).

An invitation to send a delegation of its members to visit Canada in 1928 was extended to the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association by the Secretary of the Dominion of Canada Branch, Mr. Arthur Beauchesne, K.C., in May, 1927. As with the Parliamentary Delegations which visited South Africa and Australia in 1924 and 1926 respectively, the United Kingdom Delegation to Canada was destined to form part of a larger Delegation representative of the Association's membership in the various central or Federal Parliaments of the Empire. The objects of the Canadian Branch in extending the invitation were defined as being "to afford an opportunity for the delegates to see as much as possible of our country (Canada), its resources, and its institutions, and to interchange views on the serious problems and potentialities of the British Commonwealth of Nations, to the end of developing and strengthening the common interests and bonds of Empire."

The choice of United Kingdom delegates was made by the Selection Committee presided over by Mr. Speaker during the summer months of 1928. As originally constituted, the Delegation would have had as Chairman the Lord Chancellor. Two business meetings of the Delegation under Lord Hailsham's Chairmanship were held in London in the early days of August. A change was rendered necessary, however, at the eleventh hour by the appointment of Lord Hailsham as Acting Prime Minister during Mr. Baldwin's absence abroad, and the office of Chairman of the Delegation was filled by Viscount Peel, G.B.E., then First Commissioner of Works. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, C.B.E., M.P., served as Vice-Chairman. The arduous character of the duties attaching to those posts is suggested by the fact that, during a journey some fifteen thousand miles in length extending over fifty-three days, some three hundred speeches were demanded of, and delivered by, Delegates at distinct functions exceeding one hundred in number.

Owing to the happy circumstance that the most convenient route to Canada lay, for the majority of the Empire Delegations, through London, an opportunity occurred of offering hospitality to certain of the Delegates in the Old Country before their departure for Canada. A party of twenty of the Empire Delegates was shown through the Palace of Westminster by Sir Samuel Chapman, M.P., and Mr. George Pilcher, M.P., the Delegates being later received and addressed by the Lord Chancellor. On the same day a luncheon was given in their honour at the Savoy Hotel by the Empire Marketing Board.

The United Kingdom Delegation, accompanied by the majority of the Delegates from the Australian, South African, Indian and Irish Free State Parliaments, were bidden *bon voyage* at Waterloo Station by the Acting Prime Minister, Lord Hailsham, and embarked in the C.P.R. liner, *Empress of France*, at mid-day on 18th August. On board the vessel they were bidden farewell, before departure, by the Deputy Mayor of Southampton, in the absence of the Mayor and Admiral of the Port (Mrs. Foster-Welch) who welcomed the Delegation officially on behalf of the Borough and Port of Southampton on the return journey.

Advantage was taken of the six days' leisure on the outward voyage to appoint a Speech Committee to which, throughout the journey in Canada, was entrusted the task of choosing speakers for the public engagements and accepting any joint responsibility incurred by the Delegation as a whole. In this task, all the Dominion Delegations co-operated with the United Kingdom Delegation, the Speech Committee being composed of the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Sanders, Bart., M.P., and Mr. Thomas Johnston, M.P., members of the United Kingdom Delegation, and of the Chairman of each Dominion Delegation, with Lord Peel (or, in his absence, Mr. Shaw) as Chairman (without vote) and Mr. Pilcher, Secretary. The principle adopted in the allocation of speeches was that of impartial rotation throughout every Delegation, regard being had at the same time to considerations of locality and the special qualifications of speakers.

One of the earliest acts of the Speech Committee was the choice of Sir John Marriott, M.P., to prepare a joint statement of objects and reasons of the tour for the Canadian Press. While independent statements to Press-men by individual Delegates were not excluded, the Speech Committee deprecated all communications with the Press on controversial topics. This recommendation was subsequently communicated by Lord Peel to the whole body of Delegates at the first of the two ship-board meetings. It was renewed by the Speech Committee at a meeting at Ottawa on 29th August.

In view of the fact that a feature of the tour was to be a series of Conferences with members of both Houses of the Dominion Legislature in the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa, with members of six of the Canadian Provincial Legislatures in their Parliament buildings, and with Boards of Trade (or Chambers of Commerce) at Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver,

it was decided to hold two preliminary and informal discussions on board ship. Delegates from all the Dominions represented in the *Empress of France* were invited to be present. Almost without exception they attended. On Tuesday, 20th August, a debate on the work of the Empire Marketing Board, opened by Mr. Johnston, a member of the Publicity Committee of the Board, proved sufficiently attractive to necessitate a resumption after lunch and a continuance of proceedings until tea-time. On the following day, Mr. G. H. Mackay, M.P. (Australia), opened a debate on Migration Within the Empire. The privacy of these gatherings served as an encouragement to plain speaking and, from the speeches of heads of Delegations and others, a general perspective was obtainable of the Immigration and Marketing problems of the various Dominions.

A feature of the outward voyage was the friendly relationship established between members of all the Delegations and the five hundred harvester-emigrants proceeding to Canada under the Government's emigration scheme. Among those Delegates who addressed large meetings of the emigrants were Lord Thomson, C.B.E., Sir John Marriott and the Hon. Lionel Cripps (Southern Rhodesia).

The Canadian welcome to the Delegation took the form of a telegraphed message from the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, M.P., the Acting Prime Minister of the Dominion (in the absence of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.P., at Geneva), and a visit to the *Empress of France* by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P., Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons and Joint President of the Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Mr. Lemieux was accompanied by the Hon. Frank Carrel, M.L.C., the Protestant representative of the Roman Catholic constituency of Golfe in the Quebec Legislature. In his speech of welcome, Mr. Lemieux voiced the pride of the Canadian Branch of the Association in its capacity as host. He declared that British freedom, justice and Parliamentary institutions, which made for the common prosperity of all to whom they were conceded, had bound the old French Province of Quebec indissolubly to the British Crown. The presence with him of Mr. Carrel proved the extent to which the old racial and religious problems had been adjusted. Lord Peel, in replying for the Delegation as a whole, declared that its members were united by one common possession of all the Dominions, namely, their Parliamentary institutions. The Delegation's oratory, like its loyalty, would stand the severest test.

The headquarters of the Delegation for the first three nights of its Canadian tour were at the Canadian Pacific Company's sumptuous hotel, the Château Frontenac, which overlooks the St. Lawrence River from a site adjoining the old bastions of the fortress. The scale and equipment of the Château Frontenac proved to be characteristic of the accommodation and hospitality extended to the party throughout its journey of more than three thousand miles in both directions, whether on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company or on the Canadian National Railways.

The first meeting of the tour was held in the Quebec Parliament building on 25th August, under the Presidency of the Speaker of the Assembly, Hon. Hector la Ferté, M.L.A. The Delegation there had the advantage, prior to its visit to the famous battlefield on the Heights of Abraham, of an exposition by Colonel Wood of the latest theories as to the strategy of the Seven Years' War in North America and of the tactics adopted by Wolfe in the historic engagement. Subsequently visits were paid under Colonel Wood's guidance to the Citadel and the point on the Heights where, in 1759, Wolfe's mainly naval force emerged and, in a battle of only a few minutes' duration, decided the destiny of French Canada. A joint Anglo-French monument to both Wolfe and Montcalm and their troops was visited as typifying the relationship existing between the two races in Quebec to-day. The cordiality of that relationship was further exemplified during the first day of the Delegation's

visit by two banquets, the hosts being, at mid-day, the Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, and, in the evening, the Quebec Government, the venue in the latter case being the Garrison Club. A strong representation of Quebec legislators was present on both occasions. The evening was rendered memorable by a speech in which the Premier of Quebec, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, M.L.A., K.C., described the British constitution as the "best instrument of Government ever devised" and declared that in the Province of Quebec it had produced "smiling villages, prosperous towns and happy homes." Great appreciation was shown by a large company of an eloquent speech in French in which Mr. T. Shaw followed the Quebec Premier.

Finally, before leaving Quebec, the Delegation had the advantage of a free Sunday during which, in the vicinity of the Montmorency Falls and farther afield, at Sainte Anne de Beaupré, they caught a glimpse of the *habitant* of Quebec in his own setting.

At Montreal, the greatest grain-exporting seaport in the world and the second port of North America, the Delegation were the guests immediately upon arrival of the Harbour Commissioners in a steamer trip designed to inform them as to the mode in which the vast commerce of so great a port is handled. Outward shipments of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and inward shipments of 700,000 tons of British and European anthracite coals formed but a fraction of the activity of the Port of Montreal in 1927. Almost one-third of Canada's imports and exports pass over its nine miles of wharves. In the last twenty years the revenue of the Harbour Commission has expanded from half a million dollars to five-and-a-half million dollars in 1927. Although one thousand miles from the open sea, Montreal is nearer to Liverpool than any American port. Difficulties surmounted in the past and problems to be confronted in the near future were elucidated for the Parliamentary Delegates by two of the Port Commissioners and their staff. Among the topics brought to the special notice of the members of the British Delegation during their Montreal visit was the long discussed project for the construction of a new, deep water-way from Lake Ontario to Montreal. The scheme, which will involve the expenditure of a sum in the vicinity of £150,000,000, has been under discussion by Canadian and United States Commissions, and, directly or indirectly, between the Canadian and United States Governments, for a decade past. It is now in the forefront of public controversy, especially in Quebec and Ontario. Whatever form the project may ultimately take, the assistance of British capital is likely to be sought.

The two most important public engagements of the Parliamentary Delegation in Montreal were the evening banquet and luncheon given respectively by the City of Montreal and the local Canadian Club. A feature of the luncheon was a lucid exposition of the economic position of the United Kingdom by Mr. Herbert G. Williams, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Mr. Williams also furnished the local Board of Trade with an *exposé* of recent developments in the United Kingdom in connection with airships, wireless, shipping and lighthouses. At the same Board of Trade gathering, Mr. R. S. White, M.P., the veteran Canadian Parliamentarian and publicist, threw light on recent Canadian trade developments. Whereas in the first five years of Canadian Confederation, Canadian imports from the United Kingdom exceeded those from any other source of supply, the corresponding statistics for 1926-27 showed, according to Mr. White, an absorption of only one dollar's worth of United Kingdom products as compared with three-and-a-half dollars' worth of United States products. Subsequent conferences, however, suggested the advisability of rectifying this rather pessimistic presentation of statistical facts by consideration of the dependence of Canada, whole or partial, on the United States for important bulky materials as iron ore, raw cotton and rubber, the latter originating, in point of fact, from British Malaya. Another important fact

disclosed by Mr. White was the advance of the Canadian National Railways from their old position of insolvency to the profit-making stage. On the £200,000,000 (approximately) of National bonds and debentures held by the public, it was possible in 1926 and 1927 to pay a dividend from profits although the payment of a net return on the whole of the £200,000,000 of National stock and bonds held by the Canadian Government is still a matter for future development. Members of the Delegation were impressed throughout their westward tour by the vigour and capacity shown by the management of the National lines under Sir Henry Thornton.

As in Quebec City, so in Montreal : members of both races vied with one another in the cordiality of the reception accorded by them to members of the Delegation. The great heat and the shortness of the Delegation's stay served as no impediment to an intensive, if short, survey of Canada's largest city. Prominent buildings, such as the Bank of Montreal and the new headquarters of the Sun Life Assurance of Canada, were visited by a number of Delegates, who did not omit at least the campus of McGill University and the Martello towers of the ancient Jesuit settlement from their itinerary. The almost unrivalled skill and beauty of the town-planning of the many smaller townships to the northward of Mount Royal were the subject of comment.

At Ottawa, on 29th August, the Delegation were greeted at the station by a large group of Dominion legislators headed by the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., M.P., Acting Prime Minister of the Dominion ; the Hon. R. B. Bennett, M.P., Leader of the Opposition ; the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons ; and Senator the Hon. Hewitt Bostock, Speaker of the Senate. Subsequently the Delegation had the great privilege of the voluntary comradeship of Senator Bostock during a large portion of their westward journey and learned to value not merely his vast store of authoritative information but his warm personal friendship. During the Ottawa visit Lord Peel and certain heads of Delegations were accorded hospitality by His Excellency the Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor-General of Canada, at Government House.

At the Canadian Club luncheon shortly after arrival at Ottawa, the admiration of the Delegation for the part played in the War by the Canadian Divisions was voiced by Sir Robert Sanders, who recalled the Canadians' resistance of the first gas attack, their bravery on Vimy Ridge and the gallantry with which they stood fast during the dark days of April, 1918. In the afternoon of the same day, the Delegation was honoured by an invitation to a garden party given at Rideau Hall by the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon and had there, for the first time, an opportunity of meeting some of the ladies of the Dominion. A crowded day closed with a State banquet given by the Canadian Government and presided over by the Acting Prime Minister in the dining room in the new Dominion Parliament House. The health of the Delegation was proposed by Mr. Lapointe and seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Bennett. Lord Peel, in his reply, selected the responsibility of the Executive to a freely elected legislature as an essential feature of the British type of constitution, which, he hoped and believed, no ingenuity could, or would attempt to, change. For the first time during the tour the voice of India was heard at this banquet, warm appreciation being shown of a graceful speech by Mr. N. C. Goswami, M.L.A., Chairman of the Indian Delegation.

Throughout 30th August, the Delegation was engaged in Conference in the Senate Chamber of the Canadian Parliament. The President during the morning session was Mr. Lemieux, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons. The President during the afternoon session was Senator Bostock, Speaker of the Canadian Senate. The Empire Marketing Board and its activities, actual and potential, were the subject of the morning's debate, whilst in the afternoon the discussion merged gradually into the

kindred topics of immigration and settlement. The morning's discussion was opened by Mr. T. Johnston, who described in some detail the Marketing Board's aims and operation. He was closely followed by the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P., Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, who defined the attitude of the Canadian Government to the Board and emphasised the developments which, in the opinion of the Government, were most calculated to advance the mutual economic interests of the Dominion and the United Kingdom. Subsequent speakers on Marketing topics included the Hon. R. B. Bennett, M.P. (Leader of the Opposition) and the veteran ex-Minister of Trade and Commerce, Senator the Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster, to whose initiative was due, many years ago, the creation of the Trade Commissionership which it is the hope of the Canadian Government to see extended to oversea Dominion Governments that have not thus far followed the example of the Mother Country and Canada.

The afternoon session was chiefly remarkable for an authoritative statement by the Hon. Robert Forke, M.P., Canadian Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, on the attitude adopted towards British (and other) immigration into Canada by the Government headed by Mr. Mackenzie King.

A detailed Report of the proceedings at the Ottawa Conference will be issued as a separate brochure.

The four days spent by the Delegation in, or in the vicinity of, Toronto were among the most fruitful of the whole tour. Exaggeration of the friendly and helpful consideration displayed by the Prime Minister of Ontario, the Hon Howard Ferguson, M.L.A., towards every member of the Delegation would be impossible. His enthusiasm for the resources and achievements of his Province and its great capital was irresistible and little by little affected every visiting Parliamentarian. After a general review of the Provincial resources at a **Conference** held in the Legislative Assembly Chamber of the Provincial Legislature on the morning of their arrival, members of the Delegation were given every opportunity of making the fullest use of their time for the inspection of the City of Toronto and its famous experiments in novel forms of socialised activity. Not the least interesting feature of those experiments is the fact that such institutions as the municipalised National Exhibition and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario appear to enjoy the full approbation of a public opinion which, in Canadian politics, leans to Conservatism.

Originally the Power Commission, in 1908, purchased current from existing power Companies and distributed it to a dozen co-operating municipalities in the Province. To-day it manufactures on its own account approximately one million horse-power of current and distributes it to some 550 municipalities. The Canadian National Exhibition, which has already celebrated its jubilee, has been erected year by year mainly from profits accruing from each succeeding year's operations. Each year more land is purchased and new and more substantial buildings erected, in addition to the handing over to the Municipality of Toronto of profits which have exceeded £300,000 in a single year.

The Delegation was allowed to inspect a 500,000 h.p. plant of the Power Commission on the Niagara River and was entertained to tea, dinner and an open-air fete in the great stadium of the Exhibition, which is capable of accommodating 32,000 persons seated and standing. An attraction at the Exhibition was the Empire Marketing Board exhibit, representative as it was of the products of every Dominion of the British Empire. The fact that Exhibition Week coincided with the visit of the Delegation enabled its members to apprehend something of the significance of the location of Toronto within a half-day's motor journey of the United States frontier on one of the great Lakes which constitute nearly a thousand miles of Canada's unique system of waterways. Many thousands of American automobiles blocked all the more distant southern approaches of the City on Labour Day and the Sunday

preceding it, while spare land in the vicinity of the Exhibition had been converted into temporary open-air encampments.

Thanks largely to the Premier's energy and enthusiasm, the Delegation were able to visit the Niagara Falls and return by water across Lake Ontario; to pass through the rich fruit-growing district of South-West Ontario; to see something of the manufacturing activities in the iron and steel centres of Hamilton and London; to inspect the pioneer Agricultural College at Guelph; and, during their journey northward into the Porcupine mineral area, to explore either one of the pits of the Hollinger gold mining group or one of the wood-pulp and paper factories in which the Province of Ontario is now so rich, and which, in their totality, contribute approximately (with pulp-wood) nearly £40,000,000 per annum to Canada's expanding exports.

The social side of the Delegation's engagements at Toronto included a Canadian Club luncheon at which Lord Peel addressed a Canadian audience on the influence of Historical Monuments on National Character, and a dinner given by the Ontario Government in the superb neo-mediæval hall of Hart House in Toronto University. In those academic surroundings Sir John Marriott received a rousing reception for a semi-historical discourse in which he hazarded the speculation that, by reason of its potential wealth and influence no less than on account of its position, Canada might be destined to become at some future date the centre and pivot of the union of the British peoples.

At the gold-mining centre of Timmins facilities were given by the management of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., for the descent of a 4,000-foot shaft and for the observation of electrical cutting at the face. Those present at the luncheon given by the Company included the Minister of Lands and Forests in the Ontario Government and the Dominion Minister of Labour, the Hon. Peter Heenan, M.P. In response to a description of the colliery crisis in the United Kingdom by Mr. Geo. H. Hall, M.P. (United Kingdom), a suggestion was made informally by Timmins mining employees for the formation of a local non-official committee which would assist voluntary unsubsidised immigrants with information as to vacant jobs should such occur.

Opportunities for the inspection of certain branches of Canadian mineral activity and prospects occurred at Timmins, and subsequently in the Alberta coalfield (at Edmonton), and in the oilfield near Calgary in the West (Turner Field) and near Fredericton (New Brunswick) in the East. Unfortunately time did not permit of the inspection of the Nova Scotia coalfield or of the Sydney iron and steel works, although the steel works of the Algoma Corporation, near Sault Ste. Marie, were visited by certain members. Canada's mineral production was valued last year at £50,000,000, and the Delegation were reminded at Edmonton by the Principal of Saskatoon University that the cry "Go West, young man," is now fast giving place to the cry, "Go North, young man," in reference to the almost incalculable richness of the mineral North. Such enterprises as the nickel developments in Ontario and the copper developments at Flin-Flon, on the latter of which an American syndicate has just embarked some £5,000,000, give promise of the ultimate absorption of many millions sterling, and the employment of many thousands of men.

With the Delegation's arrival at Winnipeg it was confronted with new conditions and new problems. The Prairie region was entered. Canada's record crop of over 500,000,000 bushels of wheat (equivalent to one-eighth of the world's production) had already begun to move Eastwards, and the Grain Exchange was still concerned over a long downward movement of wheat prices. In Winnipeg the Delegation received from the Head of the Canadian Wheat Pool, Mr. MacPhail, and from his Manitoba colleague, Mr. Burnell, an explanation of the operations of the Pool, which now has contracts with 140,000 farmers in the three Prairie Provinces, and disposes co-operatively of some 200,000,000 bushels annually, being the produce of approximately

15,000,000 acres. For the purposes of Pool control, each Province is divided into sixteen Districts, in each of which ten delegates and one Director are elected directly or indirectly by contract signers. The Pool controls 1,400 elevators, makes an initial payment to the grower of 85 cents per bushel, and works on a 15 per cent. bank margin. The mammoth crop of the current year is considered certain to test its principles to the full, but it was claimed for the Pool that it has succeeded thus far in assuring to the contracting farmer a market at an average price exceeding the average obtainable by the unorganised marketing first superseded by the War-time Canadian Wheat Board. Either on the outward or return journey certain members of the Delegation availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the Winnipeg Grain Exchange where, concurrently with Chicago and other grain centres, competitive grain prices are established for the world's grain markets. In the same building the Canadian Government's grading operations were seen in progress.

Whilst in Winnipeg, most members of the Delegation utilised their opportunity of investigating thoroughly the conditions in which arriving or departing emigrants are maintained in that city. The last of the miner-harvesters sent out to Canada under the Government's scheme had gone Westward, but a certain number of disappointed men had returned from the Prairie Province and were awaiting either return shipment to the United Kingdom or another opportunity of trying their fortunes in the West. Among the institutions attracting the attention of Delegates were the Immigration Halls Nos. 1 and 3, utilised for "Preferred" immigrants, and the Railway Companies' accommodation. Frequent opportunities occurred both at Winnipeg and subsequently on Prairie farms for interrogating the miner-harvesters on their experiences.

The position in regard to emigration was discussed after a luncheon tendered to the Delegation by the Winnipeg Board of Trade at the St. Charles Club. The luncheon was otherwise notable for an exposition by Major Guy M. Kindersley, M.P. (United Kingdom) of the steady improvement in the position of the City of London as a factor in the post-War international loan market. The availability of credit in London for Canadian development was susceptible of expansion, he declared, in direct proportion to the soundness of the guarantees offered by Canadian negotiators and issuing houses.

During the debate on emigration at the St. Charles Club, the treatment accorded in Winnipeg by the Railway and Immigration authorities to Eastward returning mining-harvesters was raised by Mr. T. Johnston. A communiqué issued on Lord Peel's authority explained that opinions voiced during the discussion must be regarded as coming not from the Delegation in its corporate capacity but from individual members.

The dinner given by the Manitoba Government during the Delegation's Winnipeg visit was presided over by the Hon. John Bracken, M.L.A., Premier of the Province. He emphasised the progress made in the Prairie Provinces since the time when, in 1682, many hundred thousand square miles were leased by the Crown to the Hudson's Bay Company at an annual rent of two elks and two beaver skins. Title deeds for much of the same vast territory were resumed by the Crown in 1870 against a payment of £300,000. This year the same area was responsible for one-eighth of the world's wheat production and one-third of the world's wheat exports. Fifty-three per cent. of the population of Manitoba Province were of Anglo-Saxon origin. For 316 years the Union Jack had always flown from a spot not far removed from the old stone gate of Fort Garry, which still stood not far from where the assembly was gathered.

Opportunities for the examination of working conditions on the Prairies were afforded during the outward journey by short halts at Saskatoon and Edmonton and during the return journey by a halt at Calgary and by a motor journey from Moose Jaw to Regina. In the vicinity of Saskatoon and later

at Calgary and on the subsequent journey to Regina, harvesting methods, and especially the operation of the new cutting, binding and threshing "combine," were a subject of study, while motor journeys afforded occasions for talks with all parties to the harvesting operation including recently arrived miner-harvesters, successful settlers under the 3,000 families scheme, and the workers engaged on large and small ranches. The Saskatoon University excited admiration and a large Armour meat packing plant at Edmonton was investigated with interest. Opportunities were utilised at Saskatoon and elsewhere of visiting large scale wheat elevators, some of them under national management. A luncheon was tendered to the Delegation by the Government of Saskatchewan at Regina, and a dinner by the Government of Alberta at Edmonton. The Canadian Clubs at Regina and Calgary, the City of Edmonton and the Board of Trade at Saskatoon also played their part in the lavish hospitality which never failed throughout the long journey across the wheat belt. At Calgary the Delegation was especially indebted to the Hon. Mr. Bennett, the Leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament, for the courtesy displayed by him in his own Riding.

At Edmonton, Alberta, as subsequently at Victoria, British Columbia, the immigration problem was the subject of further and detailed **Conferences** in the respective Parliament Houses of the two Provinces, the views expressed by the Hon. G. Headley, M.L.A., Acting Premier of Alberta, and by the Hon. Dr. Tolmie, M.L.A., the newly appointed Prime Minister of the Western-most Province, being the views apposite to the special conditions prevailing in those Provinces. In his long and detailed analysis of the situation in Alberta, the Acting Premier laid stress on the opportunity offered to all who, like himself on his arrival in Canada, could lay claim to personal initiative and energy rather than a sufficiency of this world's goods. The average wealth production of 77,000 farmers in the Far West was \$4,300 per man. Duplication of the control of immigration owing to the fact that the Dominion necessarily exercises control over the sea coasts, was one of the obstacles to a forward immigration policy in Provinces such as his own in which there existed a strong bias in favour of the immigrant of Anglo-Saxon stock. Co-ordination of Dominion and Provincial action with due regard to Provincial needs and possibilities was essential to the development of a sound settlement scheme. Canada could take 1,500 girls a year from the United Kingdom provided they were educated and not afraid of hard work.

At Jasper on the Canadian National route through the Rockies the Delegation made their first acquaintance with the splendours of the mountain scenery of Western Canada. Subsequently, on the return journey by the C.P.R. route, its members were not less enchanted by the beauty of Lake Louise and the grandeur of the peaks round Banff. A visit was paid to the glacier of Mount Edith Cavell and a distant view obtained of Mount Robson, the highest peak of the Canadian Rockies. The comfort of the Delegation was lavishly provided for in the delightful and picturesque National Railways' Lodge at Jasper and in the sumptuous hotels maintained by the C.P.R. as the supreme attraction for tourists in this great recreation centre of North America. Finally, in the mountain section, the descent and re-ascent by the Fraser-Thompson Valleys afforded visual evidence of the stupendous resources of the Province of British Columbia in Douglas spruce and other timbers of proved commercial value.

Unfortunately the Delegation were treated unkindly at Vancouver by the weather. Mist during the crossing and re-crossing to Victoria obscured the longer view, whilst rain spoiled the inspection of Vancouver harbour. Ample compensation was found, however, in the sturdy British sympathies of the population both on the mainland and on the island of Vancouver. Nowhere in the Dominion was there evinced a keener attachment to the Empire and its ideals than in the great Pacific port, the combined population of which has leapt up from some 2,000 in 1886 to some 317,000 in 1928.

The feature of the Delegation's visit, indeed, was the frank declaration of Premier Tolmie, fresh as he was from a Provincial General Election, that "We want a British country here and nothing else." The Premier said that British immigrants were preferred in British Columbia for three reasons : (1) the sentimental tie; (2) the fact that the Britisher is the best agriculturalist in the world and "produces more wheat to the acre than even we can here"; and (3) because the British Government gives monetary aid to emigrants, which no other Government does. The Premier was alarmed, however, by figures of emigration which he read to the large company assembled at the Conference with the Vancouver Board of Trade. They were as follows :—

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN CANADA FROM

Year ended	British Isles.	United States.	Other Countries.	Total.
Mar. 31				
1920 ...	... 59,000	49,000	8,000	116,000
1921 ...	... 74,200	48,000	26,000	148,000
1922 ...	... 39,000	29,000	21,000	89,000
1923 ...	... 34,000	22,000	16,000	72,000
1924 ...	... 72,000	20,000	55,000	147,000
1925 ...	... 53,000	15,000	42,000	110,000
1926 ...	... 37,000	18,000	39,000	94,000
1927 ...	... 50,000	21,000	72,000	143,000
1928 ...	... 50,000	25,000	75,000	150,000
April-July,				
1928	27,982	12,387	45,000	85,000

In Premier Tolmie's opinion, these statistics revealed a tendency inimical to every ideal held in his Province. To him, he declared, they suggested the substitution of the non-preferred South European nationalities for the old Anglo-Saxon stock as the majority factor in Canadian immigration. Emigrants from the British Isles had meantime dropped to below one-third of the total arriving. He and his Government desired to see that process reversed. They were ready "to get busy at once to relieve the economic pressure in the Old Country, and people our own land with the kind of immigrants we want." They were prepared to form at once a small Committee to promote mutual buying of commodities as between the United Kingdom and Canada and to promote British immigration. They would negotiate in a most sympathetic manner and drive no hard bargains. He personally favoured block settlement on good land. Premier Tolmie cited the figures in the Canadian Immigration Report to the effect that whereas the Dominion spends annually \$16.67 per head on British immigrants, it spends only 11 cents per head on non-British. He rebutted with warmth the allegations of a London newspaper that Canadian hospitality was now confined to agricultural immigrants from the Old Country. On the other hand, the Premier was equally emphatic in declaring that British Columbia had no place for those who object to hewing wood and drawing water. Eighty per cent. of those there present, he asserted, began as "hewers and drawers of water." Pioneers of to-day were "ice-cream pioneers" compared with his own contemporaries who made or grew everything they consumed, except possibly sugar.

The resources of British Columbia were enumerated for the benefit of the Delegation at a Conference in the Provincial Parliament House at Victoria, and a small Conference on the coal position in the Province was held there the following morning. The dry dock at Esquimalt and the floating dock at Vancouver—the latter designed to attract ship-repair contracts from American ports—were visited by members of the Delegation, as also the great observatory near Victoria, and some of the rich fruit-growing

districts of the island. Last year nearly one hundred million bushels of wheat passed through Vancouver, which, thanks to the opening of the Panama Canal and to the presence in the province of ranching possibilities, mineral wealth and limitless lumber and fishery resources, is believed locally to possess possibilities of expansion unequalled by any other Canadian city. The Hon. R. Randolph Bruce, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, whose acquaintance the Delegation had made on the outward voyage, invited its members to a reception at his residence at Victoria.

As already noted, the return journey afforded opportunities of further acquaintance with the Canadian Rockies and closer study of Prairie problems. After further entertainment in Winnipeg by the Canadian Club and at Fort William at the head of the Lakes, the Delegation embarked on a C.P.R. vessel for a voyage of nearly forty-eight hours' duration across Lakes Superior and Huron to Georgian Bay, Ontario. The Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia were reached via Toronto and Montreal.

From the moment of the Delegation's arrival in the Maritime Provinces, its members were impressed by obvious affinities with and likenesses to the Old Country. At Fredericton, St. John and elsewhere they were reminded of the large United Empire Loyalist strain in the population and of the sacrifices made by the "Maritimes" at the moment of Confederation "in order to preserve Canada for the Empire."

In New Brunswick **Conferences** were held at Fredericton with Members of the Government and of the local legislature on the subject of more direct and mutual trade representation between the Province and the United Kingdom, and at St. John with the Board of Trade of that City. At St. John it was asserted that no organised activity existed for the development of Canada's importations from Great Britain, but "Canada was ready for British goods and could be educated without difficulty to buy them on principle." It was claimed for New Brunswick and indeed for all the Maritimes, that their land was "probably the cheapest, good farm land in the Dominion." The Maritime Provinces were buying agricultural products for their own consumption from the rest of the Dominion to the value of £5,000,000 annually. Settlers were desired who could satisfy those wants locally. Dairy and orchard produce and products of the rich fisheries could be sent to British markets on terms more favourable to the British consumer than was the case with any competing area in the whole Dominion.

Entertainment was extended to the Delegates by the Government of New Brunswick at Fredericton, where Premier Baxter addressed the Delegates at luncheon at the Dominion Agricultural Station, by the City authorities at St. John and by the members of the hospitable and invaluable Canadian Club movement at St. John, Moncton, Halifax, and Sydney. At St. John the Delegation were also entertained to dinner by the Union Club, where Lord Peel had the honour of occupying the chair from which King George and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales addressed the Club during their Canadian tours. At Halifax a cruise was made round the superb harbour and, the occasion being polling day in the Provincial General Elections, the Delegation had the unique advantage of studying the electoral methods of the Province. A **Conference** with Members of Parliament on the resources of the Province of Nova Scotia was held in the Legislative Building at Halifax under the presidency of the Hon. J. Fred Fraser, M.L.A., Minister without Portfolio.

Not the least enjoyable of the Delegation's experiences was the visit to Prince Edward Island where, on rich soil linked to the mainland only by the train ferry, they studied the cultivation of seed-potatoes for the United States and Canadian markets and the domestic production of the black and silver fox. In the Legislative Building of the island, the scene of the signing of the compact which proved the nucleus of the British North America Act, they were reminded once again of the prodigious progress made by the

Dominion in two generations towards the attainment of a strong and united nationhood within the British Empire.

The final stage of the Delegation's journey lay between Halifax and Sydney, Nova Scotia, the port of embarkation for England. A country of peaceful woodlands and settled homesteads merged into the famous Annapolis Valley with its associations with Longfellow and Evangeline. The Delegation were able to compare the apple orchards of Nova Scotia with those already visited at Kelowna and Vernon in the equally famous Okanagan Valley in British Columbia. In both valleys the secret of success has been found in co-operative grading and selling and Government inspection as a guarantee of genuine marks. In both valleys, however, complaints were heard of the broad splay in prices between the low average of four cents per pound realised for apples by the grower and the prices realised in the consuming markets. Another fact deplored was the frequent synchronisation in the arrival of the Canadian produce in the world's markets with the arrival of competing American or other produce.

At Sydney, Cape Breton Island, where the local collieries and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company give employment to several thousand men, the last hospitalities were extended to the Delegation before the departure of the *Empress of Australia* on 5th October. At a Canadian Club banquet, the Mayor being present, Lord Peel extended to the Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the Canadian Clubs, the Mayors of Cities and the Boards of Trade the thanks of the united Delegations for the splendid entertainment given them throughout the Dominion and for their unrivalled opportunity of meeting the people and studying the resources of Canada.

The *Empress of Australia* sailed from Sydney on 5th October and the Delegation landed at Southampton on 10th October.

In making some general observations upon this first visit of representatives of all the Parliaments of the British Empire to Canada, the Delegates of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association would like to emphasise the great value to the Empire of this gathering of Parliamentary representatives on a non-party basis in the premier Dominion of the British Empire.

Not only were representatives of all Parties in all Parliaments brought into daily contact with each other in travelling and making joint observations upon the resources of the great Dominion, but these representatives were given unique opportunities in Conference at the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa and in each of the Parliament Houses of the Provinces of exchanging ideas between themselves and their Parliamentary colleagues in Canada upon some of the outstanding common problems now confronting the British Commonwealth of Nations. It requires little argument to demonstrate that a gathering of this nature must not only prove of first-rate educative value to those taking part, but must also go far towards lifting some of the big Empire problems outside the sphere of party political controversy.

Without seeking to envisage the future on the basis which is developed by these Parliamentary gatherings of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the various countries of the Empire, we may perhaps be permitted to express the hope that the Executive Committees of the Association in the various Parliaments will aim at the organisation of these valuable interchanges of views between duly selected Delegates not less often than once in every two years. Since the South African visit of 1924, the meetings have taken place every two years up to the present year and it was with special satisfaction that Delegates visiting Canada and the Canadian hosts received the announcement made in the official letter of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to the Chairman of the United Kingdom Delegation that it is the hope to issue invitations for the next gathering of all the Empire Parliaments to take place in London.

Before closing this Report we should like to pay tribute to the skill and care with which the whole Canadian visit was organised by Mr. Arthur Beauchesne and to express our warmest appreciation and thanks to him and through him to the Executive Committee of the Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association and to the Governments of the Dominion and the Provinces for one of the most instructive and memorable visits that have ever been undertaken under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

The special thanks of the Delegation are also due to Mr. Speaker Bostock, Mr. Speaker Lemieux, Mr. Howard Ferguson (Premier of Ontario) and many other Ministers and Members of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures who accompanied the Delegation on a portion of its journey; to Mr. C. K. Howard, Manager, Tourist and Convention Bureau, Canadian National Railway Company, and Mr. A. B. Calder, special representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and to the innumerable hosts throughout the Dominion who, by the reception they gave to the Delegates, by their lavish hospitality and by the readiness with which they imparted information, assisted to fulfil the purpose underlying the tour, namely, to "develop and strengthen the common interests and bonds of Empire."

(Signed)

PEEL, <i>Chairman</i> , United Kingdom Delegation.	
THOMAS SHAW, <i>Deputy Chairman</i> ,	United Kingdom Delegation.
GEORGE PILCHER, <i>Hon. Secretary</i> ,	United Kingdom Delegation.
CYRIL ATKINSON.	
J. D. CASSELS.	
SAMUEL CHAPMAN.	
G. H. HALL.	
ROBERT HAMILTON.	
JAMES H. HUDSON.	
THOMAS JOHNSTON.	
GUY KINDERSLEY.	
DAVID KIRKWOOD.	
JOHN MARRIOTT.	
W. LANE-MITCHELL.	
E. ROSSLYN MITCHELL.	
ROBERT SANDERS.	
FRANK SANDERSON.	
THOMSON.	
H. G. WILLIAMS.	

Westminster, 26th November, 1928.

Appendix II.

REPORT ON THE PARLIAMENTARY VISIT TO
NIGERIA, 1927-1928.

The delegation of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to visit Nigeria consisted of the following members:—

MAJOR WALTER E. ELLIOT, M.C., M.P.

(*Under-Secretary of State for Scotland; Chairman of the Research Grants Committee of the Empire Marketing Board.*)

WILLIAM LUNN, Esq., M.P.

(*Formerly Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade.*)

G. M. GARRO JONES, Esq., M.P.

The Delegation sailed on 20th December, 1927, from Liverpool by the M.V. "Adda." The ship called at Gambia on 30th December and later at Sierra Leone; also at Sekondi, Gold Coast, and Accra, Gold Coast, and reached Lagos on the 6th January, 1928. At each of the Colonies at which the ship called, we were invited by the Governor to go ashore, and were most hospitably received. These visits enabled us to see such interesting places as the new harbour works at Takoradi, the Sir Alfred Jones research laboratories at Freetown, and (on the return journey) Achimota College, which we briefly visited during a motor journey from Accra (where we left the ship) to Sekondi, where we re-embarked on the following day.

On reaching Lagos we were met by members of the Government staff and by representatives of the commercial community.

Sir Graeme and Lady Thomson kindly invited us to stay at Government House both then and on our return from the tour of Nigeria, and the Governor also placed at our disposal his own railway coach. This was but the first example of the cordial hospitality which we encountered everywhere. It is perhaps not commonly realised that even the largest towns of Nigeria have no hotels. With the exception of a small establishment at Lagos there is, as yet, no hotel, inn or restaurant for Europeans in the whole territory. European travellers must depend entirely on private hospitality or the use of official facilities. The members of this Delegation, therefore, feel themselves personally indebted, even more than the members of other Parliamentary Delegations, to their hosts.

Before commencing the account of our journey through Nigeria, it may be well to make clear the nature of our visit. We travelled as the guests of the Nigerian Government, who wished us to see their country, its advantages and its difficulties. We were given access to all possible sources of information, and met, as far as time would permit, representative members of the various communities with whom we had the fullest facilities for discussion. We have therefore thought it right to describe our broad general impressions and also to state in outline one or two of the main problems before the Dependency, but not to embark upon any exhaustive or documented Report.

We made a short stay at Lagos at the beginning and at the end of the tour. During this time we had the great advantage of several discussions with His Excellency the Governor, as well as with many of the members of the Civil Service administering such important affairs as Customs, Land, Native Affairs, Roads, Railways, Finance and Education. We also met some of the leaders in other spheres of activity, who, in addition to putting at our disposal their own information, gave us introductions of much value on the subsequent journey.

We left Lagos for Abeokuta and Ibadan, travelling thence by train to Kano. From Kano we went to Katsina, and north as far as the frontier, where we had the pleasure of meeting, by arrangement, the French Administrateur, M. Froget, and his wife. The return journey south took us by stages to the Bauchi Plateau and to the Provinces east of the Niger and ended at Port Harcourt, whence we

returned to Lagos by sea. The distance covered by road, rail, launch and Government steamer was between 1,500 and 2,000 miles. The time spent in Nigeria itself was five weeks. [For itinerary see Appendix, p. 52.]

To the great regret of all of us Mr. Lunn was unable, owing to the heat and on medical advice, to complete the tour, and had to return from Ibadan. We have, however, been able to discuss the Report fully together.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS.

The first impression resulting from the lengthy journey is undoubtedly the pace at which the development of Nigeria is taking place. This development is not being carried through by the European alone, but in many cases by the African almost without European direction. There is, for instance, the growing struggle between road and railway transport. This is acute in Nigeria, just as in the United Kingdom. The motor competition comes chiefly from the African. A lorry selected by Africans, owned by Africans, driven by Africans, repaired or scrapped by Africans, competes boldly for freight with the Government railway, and in many cases competes successfully. This swift development, which in some parts of the country is simply leaping the centuries, has led to many vivid contrasts. For example, on the Plateau at one village we saw a pagan lady, wearing only a small fan of green leaves behind, picking her way abstractedly along the motor-road. She passed from one little stall to another, carried out her shopping, and, with her purchases on her head, disappeared through a cactus stockade to her village nearby. A few miles farther on a sturdy and even more naked pagan gentleman, with a quiver of poisoned arrows and a couple of throwing spears, strode from a rocky path to the road—there to take his seat in a passing motor-bus, arranging his weapons to avoid inconvenience to his fellow passengers.

All through Nigeria, in the market places, Manchester goods and the appurtenances of ju-ju are offered for sale together. Carved idols, sewing machines, dried monkey hands, British bully beef, yams, tinned salmon, body paint, can be found side by side with the latest articles of mass manufacture.

Methods of transport are equally varied. On the northern roads motor-cars and motor-lorries pass lines of laden camels or donkeys, and a day's motor drive almost anywhere will pass thousands of men and women carrying their produce on their heads to the local market. Along the coast, in great and important ports such as Accra, open native canoes and surf-boats, paddled by half-naked, chanting canoe-men, bring cargoes to and from the ocean motor-liners.

The Dependency as a whole is seven times the size of England, and contains countries more different in history and outlook than, say, England and Turkey to-day. It imported in 1926 £12,500,000 of goods, of which over £8,500,000 were from the United Kingdom. There is everywhere a willingness, an eagerness, to handle all the new things from the West, and a confidence that the African will be shown honestly and in good will everything that the European can teach him as to how they are worked. Social innovations are received in the same spirit. In some quarters, African as well as European, there was more than an inclination to press for the alteration of long-accepted policies and institutions, especially in regard to land tenure. So far as the European commercial viewpoint is concerned, everybody who has been in touch with West Africa is aware that there has been much argument in favour of relaxation of the present restrictions, under which Europeans may not acquire freehold title to land. We need not go into this controversy here. The Government has wisely, as we think, declined to make substantial alterations in the system of land tenure under present conditions.

MISSIONARY EFFORT.

Both in the past and in the present the work of the missionaries and the services organised by them have been a factor of prime importance in the evolution of the country, at any rate in the Southern Provinces, where contact with Europeans has been established for many years. Side by side with their religious work they are building up an educational and a medical organisation, and with these the

Government is co-operating. The scale of some of these efforts is considerable. For example in Calabar town we saw schools and institutions with a total daily attendance roll of some 2,400 young persons. Towards the upkeep of these institutions the Government makes a substantial grant.

The total number of young persons at school in Government and mission establishments together in Southern Nigeria is about 40,000 and in Northern Nigeria about 5,000, excluding Muhammadan schools, where only the Koran is taught.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

In increasing numbers Africans are taking employment both in skilled and in unskilled occupations under European or African employers. The rate of wages varies considerably, from 9d. to 1s. 3d. per day being examples of the rate for unskilled labour, while skilled workers may earn much more. Estimates of the efficiency of the work done vary so widely that it would be misleading to quote any of them. In general, though by no means invariably, it may be said that the task accomplished by the African in Africa is not as great as that done by Europeans in temperate countries in a similar period.

In the case of public works, it has not yet been found possible to dispense altogether with compulsory or "political" labour, but this is employed for short periods only and as a rule on works of direct interest to the African community and under the ægis of the native authorities. The rate of wages for this labour is about 9d. per day and the period of service is one month. The difficulty sometimes experienced in securing voluntary labour is not so much due to the native's dislike of the kind of work to be done as to his natural inability to see the necessity for it when he can live well enough on his yams and cassava or corn and his petty trading without taking other employment. It is his growing wants which induce him to undertake labour, either for a few weeks or for longer periods in the year. He frequently has as his object the accumulation of a little capital in order to launch out on some enterprise of his own. In a growing number of cases these enterprises are succeeding, and some of the African traders in the large towns are men of considerable wealth.

MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT.

With all lines of development in Nigeria the problem of public health is inextricably connected. It is too large a problem for us to do more than touch on here. It has two main aspects—African and European. The medical services, which were brought into existence primarily to safeguard the health of the Europeans sojourning in the country, have now, with their fuller development and facilities, begun to widen their scope and to assume responsibility for the African community also. There must clearly be an enormous difference in outlook between a service covering primarily some 5,000 persons and one which has even to envisage a population of twenty millions. There are many problems which confront the medical services and the Government as a result of this new orientation. Space forbids the mention of more than one or two. It is obviously impossible to contemplate staffing a service for twenty million African inhabitants with Europeans. The scale of the task may be judged from the fact that one epidemic alone, that of relapsing fever, is estimated to have killed in Kano Province alone, between October, 1924, and March, 1925, 128,000 persons out of a population of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions! The training of sufficient personnel in British hospitals is also impossible. The organisation of a training school or schools in Africa will admittedly require a great effort. Yet it is demanded by the circumstances of the case.

There are, in addition, many medical problems common to all West Africa, and indeed to most tropical areas, urgently requiring further investigation. We hope that the newly organised Colonial Medical Research Committee will be able to co-operate with the Nigerian Medical Services in ranging these in order of priority and pressing forward on a systematic attack. This could well be addressed not only to points of immediate practical importance, such as the reduction of infantile

mortality, but to questions involving much study both in Great Britain and in the tropics, such as the effect of the tropical sun's rays on the human organism, the real action of quinine, and the question of ulcers, on which already a special officer of the Nigerian Medical Service is at work.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM.

The great problem of co-operation between European and non-European races also arises in Nigeria. It is being tackled there with at least as great energy and freshness of outlook as anywhere in the British Empire. The guiding principle is that known as indirect rule. This envisages the extension everywhere of executive African administration, building on the units of African government evolved locally by traditions and custom, and on the foundations which Africans themselves have in the past laid down. The authority and administration of the Emirs in the North and other African leaders in the South are strengthened and moulded so as to be applied effectively to modern problems, and applied in a way not irreconcilable with British conceptions. We believe that this system, though nobody claims that it is ideal, contains not only the possibility of a present working efficiency but of future advance. The country has set out on the road of Western methods and progress and will not in any case go back. The Nigerian peoples are beginning to find, in varying degrees, the possibility of co-operating with the European along the lines now laid down.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

Since our account is intended rather for our Parliamentary colleagues here or Overseas than for West African students or experts, it may be of interest to conclude with an outline of one or two of the main economic problems before the country.

First comes the oil palm. The value of its products, palm oil and palm kernels, was valued at over £8,000,000 for 1926. It made up nearly 50 per cent. of Nigeria's total produce exports for that year and represented 249,000 tons of palm kernels, and 113,000 tons of palm oil. There is, in addition, a large and rapidly growing local consumption of palm oil as a food. Almost the whole of this produce was collected by the natives from their forest or semi-cultivated palms, and treated by them for the oil and kernels. But Nigeria and even the West Coast has no longer an unchallenged monopoly in this production. Seeing how largely Nigeria depends on these products it will be realised how attentively those responsible must watch the rapid development of scientific cultivation of palm trees in the Far East, and in other African areas, such as the Congo. In 1925 the menace of outside competition began to show itself plainly. In that year Sumatra exported 9,000 tons of oil and kernels, and development there is proceeding so rapidly that, according to an authoritative estimate (U.S. Consular Report) based on the area now being planted, about 100,000 short tons will be produced there in 1936. An important factor is that while the Nigerian product is extracted by simple native methods, in Sumatra the oil is extracted by modern machinery, yielding a far higher proportion of good oil than is obtained in Nigeria. Nor is it to be supposed that those methods are the final development. At Victoria, in the Mandated area, German owners of the Cameroon plantations have established a system of oil-extraction by a process involving the use of benzine as a solvent. It may well be that this process is the most significant development in the palm oil situation to-day. There is in any case every reason for attention both in Nigeria and elsewhere being devoted to these developments. They concern the prosperity of the whole palm belt and to that extent, therefore, the power of absorption of British goods which the West Coast market has recently developed. The attention of the Empire Marketing Board might be directed to this question. It is also a matter of vital interest to the commercial firms who ought to lend every assistance to any forward move.

LIVE-STOCK.

In the North special interest attaches to the future of live stock production, Nigeria is, in fact, one of the big live-stock areas of the Empire, containing over

three million head of cattle, over four million goats, and one million seven hundred thousand sheep. The export of hides and skins in 1926, a by-product only, came to over £600,000—considerably more than the value of the exports of mahogany and rubber put together. With all this, meat is a relatively rare article in the dietary of the native, and there is actually a small annual import of milk and butter. The stock industry is undoubtedly capable of great expansion. The chief enemies of the cattle so far have been rinderpest and tsetse fly. Rinderpest is now within measurable distance of complete control owing to the vigorous efforts of the veterinary department. Tsetse disease (*trypanosomiasis*) is still one of the great problems of all tropical countries, and though it is being energetically investigated by many workers in various Colonies, no complete solution has yet been found. There is, we understand, a central committee in London, under the Committee of Civil Research, whose task is to ensure that all information on this subject, wherever obtained, is pooled and made available for other workers. We desire to emphasise the potential value of such investigations, and we hope that the co-operation of the United Kingdom in this work will be vigorous and sustained.

COTTON-GROWING.

In the case of cotton-growing, it is satisfactory to learn that the slump of the 1926-27 season is expected to be followed by a much better year. The authorities at the Zaria central ginnery are expecting an export of 30,000 bales this year. The work of the Agricultural Department in discovering the most suitable cotton plants and methods of cultivation is being diligently pursued, and is meeting with success.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT.

The mineral development of the country has hitherto been concentrated on the tinfield and on the Government coalfield. In 1927, tin-ore amounting to more than 11,000 tons, and valued at £2,270,000 was won. In spite of the recent fall in the price of the metal, the future of this industry is assured for many years to come. The coal-mining industry of Nigeria is small but vigorous. Without entering into competition with any British colliery, it supplies fuel for many enterprises which would otherwise either not be undertaken or which would be sustained with oil as a source of power. Our visit to the tinfield, on the Plateau, and to the colliery at Enugu, where we were able to see the African miners at work on the coal-face, provided a most interesting part of the tour.

There are, of course, numerous other important aspects of government and economic development in the Dependency. Questions of health, housing, law, transport, education and finance, in all their aspects some controversial, others the subject of common agreement are all deeply interesting. But we think it right to conclude our Report within the limits now reached, since even a summary recapitulation of so many problems would involve much more discussion and a much lengthier document than we have thought it desirable to present.

It is our hope that the knowledge gained by Members of the House of Commons may be of some use to the Dependency and to Parliament. More especially we hope that the personal friendships made will be maintained and extended. It only remains for us to thank His Excellency the Governor and Lady Thomson, as well as the other members of the Government services. We desire especially to record our thanks to Mr. H. B. Butler of the Southern Secretariat, who acted with such urbanity and skill as guide and "Master of the Caravan" during our travels. We are also grateful to the commercial community and to members of the various Missions who gave us facilities for seeing the life of the country and their own work. It was all an experience of vivid and changing scenes, with the good-will of those whom we encountered an outstanding and constant factor.

(Signed) WALTER E. ELLIOT (Chairman).
WILLIAM LUSS.
G. M. GARRO JONES.

24th February, 1928.

APPENDIX.

- 1928.
- January.**
- ITINERARY OF THE TOUR.
- 6th Arrived Government House, Lagos.
- 7th Lagos. Conferences and discussions with the Governor, Sir Graeme Thomson, and others.
- 8th Lagos. By motor to Abeokuta. Met Alake. By motor to Ibadan.
- 10th Ibadan. Visited Oyo. Met Alafin. Motor to Iseyin and returned.
- 11th Ibadan. Visited Agricultural Station, etc. Left for Kano.
- 12th Train to Kano.
- 13th Kano. Met Emir of Kano.
- 14th At Kano.
- 15th By motor to Katsina. Met Emir of Katsina.
- 16th Katsina. By motor to Gadia and return. Met M. Froget, French Administrateur.
- 17th Katsina. By motor to Zaria. *
- 18th Zaria. Met Emir of Zaria. By motor to Kaduna.
- 19th Kaduna. Left by train for Jos.
- 20th Jos. Visited tin mines.
- 21st Jos. Visited Vom veterinary station.
- 22nd Jos. By motor to Pangshin and return.
- 23rd Jos. Left 7.30 a.m. by train for Makurdi.
- 24th Makurdi. By train ferry across Benue River.
- 25th By train to Enugu.
- 26th Enugu. Visited Government Colliery.
- 27th Enugu. By motor to Onitsha.
- 28th Onitsha. By motor to Awgu and Okigwi.
- 29th Okigwi. By motor to Owerri; visited Lake Oguta. By motor to Abba.
- 30th Abba. By motor to Itu; by launch to Calabar.
- 31st Calabar. Visited Mission Schools, etc.
- February.**
- 1st Calabar. By launch to Oron; by motor to Abba; by train to Port Harcourt.
- 2nd Port Harcourt. Dined with Chamber of Commerce.
- 3rd Port Harcourt. Visited port and harbour works.
- 4th Port Harcourt. Left by Government Collier s.s. *Ajasa*; passed Bonny and to sea.
- 5th S.S. *Ajasa*, at sea.
- 6th Arrived Government House, Lagos.
- 7th At Lagos. Further conferences and discussions. Dined with Chamber of Commerce.
- 8th
- 9th
- 10th Left Lagos per M.V. *Apapa* for Accra and Plymouth.
- 24th Landed at Plymouth.

Appendix III.

**REPORT ON THE PARLIAMENTARY VISIT TO
TANGANYIKA, 1928.**

The object of the Delegation to Tanganyika was set out in the following terms in a statement issued on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association on the 24th July, 1928 :—

“The object of this Delegation, as in the case of the recent Delegation to Nigeria, is to enable Members representative of the different Parties in the Parliament at Westminster to obtain first-hand information of the problems and possibilities of the countries for which Parliament has a responsibility.”

For the purposes of this Report, which we were instructed to prepare, we have thought that the end in view—obtaining “first-hand information of the problems and possibilities” of Tanganyika—could best be achieved by setting out in narrative form the account of our itinerary of over four thousand miles by road and rail through this vast Territory which is equal in extent to about one-third of British India, but which has a total population smaller than that of London.

About six o'clock on Sunday morning, 2nd September, we arrived at Tanga—the northern port of Tanganyika—by sea. With its wealth of palm trees, relieved here and there by the red roofs of the European houses, Tanga presents a picturesque view from the sea. On the southern side is a marshy swamp, where, as we were told by the Hon. Charles Dundas, the Secretary for Native Affairs, who was to act as our guide throughout the tour, a bloody battle was fought during the Great War between the Germans and a battalion of the Loyal North Lancashires. Again and again throughout the Territory we were reminded of the story of battle and bloodshed which has been the unfortunate history of Tanganyika for two or three hundred years. The Basuto population of the North suffered from the raids and conquests of the Masai; in the south they became the victims of the Zulu invaders from the Zambezi, who in time became the victims of the Portuguese: the Portuguese were followed by the Wangoni (Zulus) who ruthlessly ravaged and depopulated the country, but who were themselves destined to meet defeat at the hands of the Wahehe. Before and during this period the coastal belt to the east was occupied by Portuguese, Arabs, and Indians. There followed thirty years of German occupation of the Territory, twenty of which were principally spent in wars and expeditions against the natives. This was the period of the revolt of the Wahehe led by the fearless Mkwawa, and of the Maji-Maji Rebellion. A short respite followed, and then the Great War converted Tanganyika once more into a battlefield. Pestilence and famine completed the task of decimating the population of the Territory.

It is, we think, safe to say that Tanganyika has never enjoyed such a lengthy period of peace and tranquillity as in the years following the Great War. The change that has taken place in that short time is well and markedly illustrated by the atmosphere now surrounding each Boma (the Administrative Headquarters), like the one we saw at Tanga in the east, Arusha in the north, or at Kondoa Irangi and Dodoma in the centre of the Territory. These places, built by the Germans as fortifications capable of being defended against the natives and, in some cases, against the *askari* guard as well, have lost their military character completely, and now harbour administrative officers and clerks alone with no more formidable weapons to protect them than their pencils and pens. If another illustration of the change were needed it is to be found in the fact that the total military establishment for this vast area consists of no more than 1,645 combatant native ranks of the King's African Rifles with 65 European officers and non-commissioned officers.

When we landed at Tanga, it was in a Territory where everything can truly be said to be as yet in its infancy and in which the new order is only beginning to take form and to shape itself. Already, in five years the revenue has increased from £992,191 to £2,202,908, and the total import and export trade has increased from approximately £3,000,000 to £8,000,000 sterling. The outlook, therefore, is full of promise.

Tanga itself, with its locomotive works, its hospital, which is divided into two parts European, and Indian and Native—and at which 22,000 out-patients a year are treated, is the sea terminus of the Tanganyika Northern Railway, and is the port for the Tanga District, the Usambara Hills to the north, and the Pangani District to the south. Its principal exports are coffee and sisal. We visited one of the sisal plantations about 20 miles to the north of Tanga, and there saw the leaf decorticated, washed, dried, brushed, graded, and packed. This plantation was 5,000 acres in extent, part of an estate of 13,000 acres, and produces about 1,500 tons of sisal a year. It gives employment to some 2,000 natives. This plantation was typical of the sisal plantations we saw at Moshi, Arusha, and Kilosa. Sisal plantations, requiring as they do a great acreage of ground and a large initial outlay of capital, with a waiting period of four or five years before there can be any return on that capital, can be undertaken only by big companies or by settlers with a substantial amount of capital at their command.

From Tanga we climbed the slopes of the Eastern Usambara Mountains by a steep and precipitous road amply provided with hairpin bends to a height of 3,000 feet to Amani—the site occupied by the Biological and Agricultural Institute. This Institute was originally established by the German Government in 1902 for the purpose of scientific research directed towards the improvement of tropical agriculture. After the Great War considerable doubt was entertained about the desirability of continuing the work at Amani; eventually, however, the decision was taken, wisely, as we think, to maintain and develop the work of the Institute. That such an Institute is necessary was clearly shown by the conditions we found, particularly in parts of the Northern Province and in the Tabaga country in the south. Here the settlers, in many instances, in their efforts to ascertain the crops most suitable to the soil, were themselves experimenting at their own cost. All this work can be done far more successfully by a staff of experts belonging to an institution such as that provided at Amani.

When the East Africa Commission visited Amani in 1924 they found "this world-famous research institution, for all practical purposes lying derelict, its laboratories unoccupied, its costly apparatus dismantled, the living quarters deteriorating, the magnificent and priceless collection of books and scientific records and specimens unused. Instead of supplying the five territories in particular, and the scientific world in general, with contributions to their knowledge of tropical plants, soils and insects, of the greatest scientific and economic importance, its only output at present consists of penny packets of seeds. In place of a former scientific staff of considerable eminence, there is one European officer, Mr. Rogers, an ex-Kew gardener—to whose work under exceptional difficulties and in face of every kind of discouragement we should like to pay tribute—an isolated monarch of a once splendid domain."*

To-day, only four years later, Mr. Rogers to whom the Commissioners paid so well deserved a tribute, is no longer "an isolated monarch." Amani has now an expert scientific staff of eight members, together with an administration staff of six, all working under the direction of Dr. Nowell. Far from being "derelict," the established clearings cover some 1,200 acres, a fair proportion of which consists of easy slopes with uniform soil suitable for

* *Report of the East Africa Commission*, p. 85.

experimental treatment. There is a substantial coffee factory with a saw-mill attached, and the Director expects that the estate, when it has paid the cost of restoration, will contribute substantially to the maintenance of the station.

The Institute is maintained by contributions from the six Governments concerned, namely, Tanganyika Territory, £6,000; Kenya, £1,200; Uganda, £1,200; Zanzibar, £1,200; Nyasaland, £200; and Northern Rhodesia, £200, while the Empire Marketing Board has made an annual grant, subject to revision in three years, of a sum equal to one-half of the local revenue up to £6,000. To meet the capital expenditure, estimated at £22,000, the Colonial Research Committee contributed £2,000, the Tanganyika Government half the remainder—£10,250, and it is expected that the other half will be provided by the rest of the contributing dependencies.

It was with great satisfaction that we noted that Amani shows promise of making contributions of the utmost value to East African agriculture in particular and to the scientific world in general. We hope the valuable work of this Institution will be continued.

In passing through the territory of the Wakaba—a tribe of primitive forest dwellers who hang their ancestral skulls from trees—on our way from Muhesa to Moshi, we encountered for the first time one of the worst pests of Africa, the tsetse fly. This fly is responsible for sleeping sickness among human beings and for "nagana" in domestic animals. About one-half of the area of Tanganyika is under the domination of this pest. In addition to this fly belt we passed through fly belts between Moshi and Arusha, between Arusha and Babate, between Tabora and Mwanza, and again between Tabora and Kigoma. The fly belt between Tabora and Shinyanga is a sleeping sickness area. When we passed from a fly into a non-fly area the car was stopped by a native fly-catcher, armed with a net, who examined both the car and ourselves for fly. Successful attempts are being made, like that at Shanwa, where the Chiefs organised a voluntary force of 20,000 natives, to rid the country of fly by burning and clearing the bush and occupying the cleared country. So far it cannot be said that any substantial triumph over the fly has been achieved; while the fly has undoubtedly been driven back in parts, it has made advances in others, and the number of deaths from sleeping sickness has increased from 145 in 1925 to 170 in 1927. We fully agree with the recommendation of the East Africa Commission that a "further Commission of experts is required to carry the work of investigation further than it has been so far carried" and that such a Commission should include as recommended:—

1. A complete survey of the fly areas of tropical Africa.
2. Further research into the bionomics of the tsetse fly, and especially the physical conditions which make for its increase or decrease.
3. Experiments on a field scale with regard to the extermination of the fly; and
4. Treatment of both human and animal trypanosomiasis.*

It is imperative in the interests of both man and beast that this pest should be destroyed. Even the humorously cynical argument of Mr. J. C. C. Coxhead, a former Secretary for Native Affairs, Northern Rhodesia, that the fly, by destroying the stock of the natives, thereby impoverishing them and inducing them to undertake work which they otherwise would not, cannot establish that it is therefore "one of the assets of the country."

Moshi itself, at the foot of Kilimanjaro, is a small town of European houses built near the railway station. A number of European planters have settled in the surrounding country and the slopes of the mountain are thickly populated by natives. With its different native tribes on the one

* Report of the East Africa Commission, p. 79.

hand, and its European population on the other, Moshi presents in miniature all the crucial problems that confront the Government of Tanganyika, whether it be the alienation and distribution of land, the organisation of labour, the provision of facilities for education, native social usage and customs, religion, or of administrative policy in general. The problems of Moshi are the problems of Arusha, Iringa, Tukuyu, and the whole of the Southern Highlands alike; and they differ only in one important particular—that of white settlement—from those of Dodoma, Tabora and Mwanza, where the climatic conditions are not suitable for European settlement. In a lesser degree they differ from the problems of the coastal belt, where, owing to strong detribalising influences, no native policy is at present possible.

We met representatives of the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association and of the Moshi Chamber of Commerce at Moshi, of the Planters' Association at Arusha, of the Iringa Farmers' Association, and the issues raised by each in turn were substantially the same, namely those of the Mandate, alienation of land, East African Federation, labour, education, and transport.

At each of these meetings we were told that not enough encouragement is given to the British settler in Tanganyika and that in recent years the majority of the settlers have been Germans. The political control of the territory is in our hands, but the British settlers feared that Germany might by its present settlement policy secure the predominant financial interest in the alienated land, and in consequence ultimately secure the transfer of the Mandate to itself. It was urged upon us that the present position was uncertain and insecure, with the result that little capital was floating from Britain into Tanganyika. These doubts and fears arise, in our view, from a misunderstanding of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and of the terms of the Mandate conferred upon Britain in pursuance of that Treaty. This question has been clearly and fully dealt with by the East African Commission in its Report (see pp. 114-115) and there is nothing that we can usefully add to that statement except to say with regard to the flow of capital into the Territory that we were assured by the Manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa at Dar-es-Salaam that the policy of the Banks admitted of no differentiation between Tanganyika and any other territory or colony. Monies for agricultural and commercial developments are advanced on the same terms here as elsewhere, and the existence of the Mandate did not in any way influence Bank policy.

Widely different from one another as the remaining problems appear at first glance to be, we were forced, on closer examination, to the view that they are closely inter-related, and that if they are to be appreciated in a right perspective they must be viewed together in the light of the Government Policy. In Tanganyika that policy must be framed to meet the requirements of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and of the Articles of the Mandate. Article 3 of the Mandate sets out the guiding principles in the following general terms.

"The Mandatory shall be responsible for the peace, order, and good government of the Territory, and shall undertake to promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of its inhabitants. The Mandatory shall have full powers of legislation and administration."

That peace and order have already been secured cannot be doubted. As one settler at Arusha pointed out to us, whereas the country sixty years ago was one vast and dangerous wilderness which no white man could travel, now he can go anywhere unarmed.

The real difficulty of the present situation, however, arises over the best method of promoting "the utmost material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants." The inhabitants comprise some 5,000,000 natives, about 14,000 Indians, and about 5,000 Europeans, so that the native outnumbers the non-native population in the ratio of 260 to 1. As the present Governor of Tanganyika—His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron

K.C.M.G.—pointed out in his address to the Members of the Empire Parliamentary Association in July, 1927,* there are four different methods, each of which is urged as the best for the attainment of the desired end of the well-being and social progress of the people. The native may be treated "as a rude and barbarous person, fit only to produce for others or for himself, with no political rights or duties, forming no part of the administration and having no political future": he may be educated on the English model and converted into "a very incomplete and bad imitation of the white man": or again he may be used for the development of his own country as the instrument of the white man, being subject to a system which has no foundation in his own native laws and customs; or lastly, he may be allowed and encouraged to rule himself in accordance with the "law and discipline of the tribal organisation of which he is a member." Each method has its advocates. There are those who believe that the best way of developing native interests is through a system of Government by white officials assisted, maybe, by native clerks and other minor subordinates such as native police, but ignoring entirely the native chiefs and elders. The difficulty of this method is that the government official administers a law with which the native is not familiar and which he does not understand, and collects taxes under the authority of an alien government, and for purposes which the native cannot fully or properly appreciate. Others urge what has become known as the "Contact Theory," that is to say, that the best way of developing the native is to bring him in contact with the higher civilisation of the White Races through employment on the Settlers' Shambas. The Settler, we were told, unlike the government official, who represents an alien authority, or the missionary, who preaches an ethical doctrine which from the native's point of view, particularly with regard to the question of marriage, is admittedly revolutionary, is able to influence and guide the native in a way which he appreciates and understands. The Settler cultivates the ground and develops the land and is thus able to train the native in better methods of production, and through kindred means to improve the native's lot. That there is a certain amount of truth in this theory is obvious, but it has serious weaknesses, the chief of which perhaps is that it foreshadows a future of servility for the native. Altruistic though this theory is in form, in practice it tends to become egotistic. That this is so was made clear to us from the objections made by some of the settlers to natives being allowed to grow coffee on their own Shambas, notwithstanding the fact that the native-grown coffee was, in quality, among the best grown in Tanganyika, and obtained the highest price in the London Market last year.

Some four or five years ago the Government of Tanganyika decided to adopt the last of the four methods set out in the Governor's speech. The reasons which determined the present Governor in favour of this method are set out in the Report for the year 1925 by His Majesty's Government to the League of Nations. "Everyone," he says, "whatever his opinion may be in regard to direct or indirect rule, will agree, I think, that it is our duty to do everything in our power to develop the native on lines which will not Westernise him and turn him into a bad imitation of a European. . . . We want to make him a good African, and we shall not achieve this if we destroy all the institutions, all the traditions, all the habits of the people, superimposing upon them what we consider to be better administrative methods, better principles—destroying everything that made our administration really in touch with the customs and thoughts of the people. We must not, in fact, destroy the African atmosphere, the African mind, the whole foundations of his race, and we shall certainly do this if we sweep away all his tribal organisations and in doing so tear up all the roots that bind him to the people from whom he has sprung. . . . With the decay of tribal organisation we shall get a numerous body of broken and disgruntled

chiefs, disaffected, quite naturally, and hostile to the Administration. . . . On the other hand we could employ the other method of trying, while we endeavoured to purge the native system of its abuses, to graft our higher civilisation upon the soundly-rooted native stock, stock that had its foundations in the hearts and minds and thoughts of the people, and therefore on which we could build more easily, moulding it and establishing it into lines consonant with modern ideas and higher standards, and yet all the time enlisting the real force of the spirit of the people, instead of killing all that out and trying to begin afresh. Under this system the native becomes a living part of the machinery of Government."

Influenced by these considerations "and being convinced that it is neither just nor possible to deny permanently to the natives of the Territory any part in the government of the country," the Government of Tanganyika has adopted the policy of Native Administration.

Native administration or, to use what is perhaps a more accurate expression, "Indirect Rule," is a system of government by means of which native races, led by their Chiefs and Elders, are permitted and encouraged to administer their own affairs in accordance with their tribal laws and customs in so far as those laws and customs are not repugnant to the sense of justice of the white race which exercises the sovereign authority. Under this system of government the Chief occupies a dual position; on the one hand he succeeds to his position by inheritance and appointment by the former Chief, and the Elders, while on the other hand he is a salaried Government Official whose salary is charged to the Civil List of the Government of the Territory. Native administration seeks to develop the spirit of African nationality, using the Chief, the Elder, and the Tribe as its main instruments.

When, four years ago, the Government decided to adopt this method it was confronted with a series of serious obstacles which had to be overcome. Not only had the constant wars and rebellions, which had for so long been the history of Tanganyika, in many instances broken the power of the Chiefs and given rise to a number of minor chiefs and headmen who made themselves independent, but for thirty years of German rule the tribal system had been superseded where it was too weak to secure that discipline which was the primary consideration of the German system. As the Hon. Charles Dundas has pointed out, the dynasty of the ruling family remained only in a few areas, notably in Ruanda, Unyanyembe (Tabora Province) in Moshi (Kilimanjaro) and in Usambara (Tanga Province).^{*} In some areas like the Mwanza Province chiefs had been appointed who had no hereditary claim to the positions, and who were not acceptable to the people, while in other areas, like that of the Gogo country in the Central Province, no chiefs existed and authority was divided among numerous small headmanships, each jealous of its own independence. The first task, therefore, which the Government had to undertake, was to conduct a patient research into the history of each tribe to ascertain its proper frontier and its rightful dynasty. The next task, no less formidable, was to group the independent headmanships under appropriate Chiefs, and to unite those Chiefs which, like those of Kilimanjaro, had been accustomed to make ceaseless wars on each other, into Councils which alone could make their administration at once effective and economic. No greater tribute to the success of the Government policy can be paid than to say that we found, in less than four years after the initiation of the policy, the first task well nigh completed and the second was being very successfully dealt with. In Mwanza the Chiefs unacceptable to the people had been deposed and Chiefs chosen by the tribesmen restored; the independent headmanships of the Gogo country had grouped themselves under a senior headman who now exercises the supreme executive authority for that area; federations of Chiefs have been formed in the Shinyanga and

* Report by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika Territory, 1927, p. 95.

Nzega districts of Tabora Province, and the same is true of the other provinces.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, 19th September, we were privileged to attend a meeting of native Chiefs and Elders, some thirteen miles from Mwanza, convened for the purpose of electing a paramount Chief. The meeting was held at the Court House, a building with a mud wall at one end, pillars at the sides and the other end, with open spaces between them, and covered by a thatched roof. The meeting was attended by seven Chiefs each accompanied by the Elders of his tribe. Most of the Chiefs were dressed in some kind of European clothes, while the Elders contented themselves with a loin cloth and weird ornaments in their pulled ears and around their wrists and ankles. The Chiefs stood round the platform raised near the wall, and the Elders sat on the floor, while those who could not find room inside, and there were many, stood around the pillars. The Provincial Commissioner presided and, speaking in Swahili, explained the object of the meeting—that they were assembled for the purpose of electing a paramount Chief if they so wished, and that they were at liberty to exercise their choice freely as they pleased. He pointed out the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a Paramountcy. That they were not conscious of any restraint soon became evident, for they expressed their views fluently and freely, occasionally a number would attempt to speak at the same time, whereupon a tribal messenger standing at the side blew a whistle to restore order, much like a referee at a football match. The meeting was divided into two rival camps, one in favour of electing a Chief named Masai as paramount and the other in favour of a young Chief named Masaga. Masai was supported by five tribes and Masaga by two. Every speech was met by cheers and counter-cheers, and a lively interest was manifested throughout the proceedings. No unanimity, however, was reached, but a decision was taken to form a Paramountcy of five tribes under Masai, the other two tribes remaining as they were. It was left to time and circumstance to weld the whole into one Paramountcy. The meeting over, Masai and his followers went out on the right of the Court House and Masaga and his followers on the left, and deafening cheers were raised by each section for its respective Chief.

All this, however, is merely the foundation of Native Administration, and so far it can be said that the foundation has been well and truly laid. In order to erect the superstructure other and far reaching decisions had and still have to be made. These decisions, as already indicated, involve the intricate questions of the ownership of land, the supply of labour, education, transport, the position of the white settler, and ultimately the vexed question of the Federation of East Africa. Already important decisions have been taken and acted upon and if, as it appears to us, some of these decisions are a little inconsistent with one another, that is not to be wondered at in view of the short space of time the policy has been in operation and of the many conflicting interests which have to be reconciled.

By its Land Ordinance of 1923 the Government declared the whole of the land of Tanganyika to be public land, under the control and disposition of the Governor, but leaving unaffected the validity of title of land lawfully acquired before that date. There is now no grant of freehold except where that is necessary to carry out any contract made by the German Government. All land is leased for any definite term, but not exceeding 99 years, and this title to the use and occupation of the land is known as a "Right of Occupancy." Except with the approval of the Secretary of State, no single right of occupancy may be granted to a non-native in respect of any area exceeding 5,000 acres. The rent charged to a non-native for a right of occupancy is determined by the offer of the highest bidder at a public auction subject to an upset rent, which is fixed by the Governor. The upset rent varies for different districts, the minimum being 50 cents per acre per annum, for

agricultural land, and 10 cents for pastoral land. This initial rent is subject to revision at the end of each period of 20 years, and the occupier must develop the land in accordance with the Land Regulations in force.

The fundamental principle underlying all enactments relating to land is that the native should be protected in his customary use and enjoyment of the land and the yield thereof to such a degree as will enable him to provide for himself, his dependents, and descendants.

Comparatively little land has been alienated to non-natives in the Central, Tabora, and Mwanza Provinces, where the climate is unsuitable for white settlement and because of the difficulty and, indeed, the impossibility of obtaining an adequate water-supply. In the Northern Province and the Southern Highlands where there is a more temperate climate, a considerable amount of land has been alienated to settlers: 69,463 acres were alienated in the Northern Province, and 75,505 acres in the Iringa Province last year. That the minds of both settlers and natives are keenly exercised over the question of alienation of land was made plain to us in the Northern Province. The slopes of Kilimanjaro are thickly populated by the Chagga People, different tribes of whom we met at Machame on the western side, and at Merangu on the eastern side of the mountain. At Machame we found the Chagga tribe assembled on a green space on the side of the mountain, led by their Chief, accompanied by his Elders. The Chief was a young man of 28 years of age, who spoke a fair amount of English and was dressed in European clothes. His father, Shangali, the former Chief, was also present. It is the custom among this tribe for the father to abdicate in favour of his son when the son becomes of age and fit to rule. In this case Shangali had abdicated and had appointed his second son to rule in his place. The eldest son had been passed over because he had declined to go to school and had not fitted himself for the position of Chief, a fact which was all the more striking because Shangali himself was a rude, unlettered native. As he stood, clad in native dress with a European coat—"Father of his Tribe"—before his men, smoking his pipe, he formed a complete contrast with his successor—nothing could more strikingly illustrate the quiet but profound change which native life is undergoing. A glance around the green, at one end of which was a maternity hospital in charge of a Scottish matron, while at the other end stood the Court House, divided into two parts—the one part the office of the Chief, where the Court Records and the Revenue Accounts were kept, and in which stood the small rounded steel stool, known as the Chief's Chair, and which had been handed down from generation to generation as the emblem of his authority, and the other part the Court itself, where the Council of Elders (Baraza) is held, and cases—civil and criminal—are heard, revealed other agencies of the change that is being wrought.

We were treated to two dances. On one part of the square the old men danced the "Dance of the Elders." All were in native dress and weirdly ornamented, and they were drawn up into two lines with Shangali in front, and the dance consisted of forward and backward stepping to the accompaniment of songs which were at once plaintive and pleasant. On the other part danced the young men. They formed a circle with their arms round each other's hips. One of their number stepped around in the circle singing a solo and the others danced and joined in a wailing chorus. In both cases the songs, we were told, were topical songs of welcome, and seeking information about what was to happen to their land.

When the dancing was over, all sat down in a semicircle on the grass, and several of the Elders made speeches in their own language which were first translated into Swahili and then into English. The burden of their speeches was the land question. Our experience at Merangu was very similar to that at Machame. At both places, when they were assured that the Governor had stated that their interests in the land would be adequately

safeguarded, they gave vent to their feelings by a round of enthusiastic applause.

The land they occupy is suitable for the growth of sisal and coffee in particular, while the climate, as already stated, is suitable for white settlement; and the case put to us by the representatives of the European Planters' Association in this province was that there is a vast amount of country which is not required by the native, and that, in any event, the native can do nothing with the land himself because he is not competent to cultivate it. It was urged upon us that under the present system of land tenure much of the land is being reserved for future generations of natives ; that this land is good land, which is not now being brought under cultivation, and the suggestion was put forward that a scheme should be devised whereby this land could be leased to the settler with proper safeguards to ensure the rights of the native for future generations. It is, of course, obvious that if this suggestion was acted upon a vested interest would be created which must sooner or later come into conflict with the present policy of the Government, and with the interests of the natives themselves.

Conditions are roughly similar in the Iringa Province. Around Tukuyu the natives are numerous, but the northern part of the Province is sparsely populated and the Government is at present engaged in a survey of the land in this Province in order to ascertain what land is available for alienation to white settlers. The Iringa Farmers' Association is dissatisfied with the present form of land tenure because the "right of occupancy" is not transferable; it can be transferred only with the leave of the Governor, from whose decision there is no appeal. It is not negotiable : the Banks will not accept it as security and British settlers, we were told, are therefore discouraged from taking up land in the Territory. The object, however, of this provision is to prevent speculation in land. The settlers also took serious objection to the disposal of land by auction, but it is difficult to see how any other method could be adopted until the survey of the land has been completed.

The chief difficulty, however, in the way of land development in this province is the absence of transport facilities to enable the farmer to market his produce. In the opinion of the Iringa settlers, the main produce of the area will be wheat, barley, maize, pigs, cattle, and possibly fruit and tobacco—to what extent this opinion will be confirmed it is too soon to say, for, as yet, cultivation is very much in the experimental stage. The view was expressed, too, that this province is suitable for the settler with small capital or even for the man without capital who may be settled here under an Assisted Scheme. This view was all the more interesting inasmuch as this was the only province where we heard it expressed. Having regard, however, to what we were told by the settlers in the Northern Province, where the climatic conditions are roughly similar, that it was useless for a man to take up land unless he had capital to the extent of £5,000 at his command, we feel that this opinion must be accepted at present, at any rate, with considerable reserve. But whatever doubts may be entertained about these views, it is self-evident that the construction of a railway through the Southern Highlands would open up and facilitate the development of these Highlands. Considerable discussion has, in recent years, ranged round the most suitable course for the construction of such a railway, but the most favoured course is that from Kilosa on the Central Railway, to Ifakara, along the valleys of the Kilombero and the Rufiji, through the Lupembe and Njombe districts to Malangali and thence to Tukuyu and Fife. The capital expenditure required for the construction of this railway is at present beyond the resources of the Territory itself, and, even if the British Treasury advanced a loan for the purpose, the Government of Tanganyika would not, at any rate for some years, be in a position to provide for the interest and sinking fund necessary to provide for the repayment of the loan.

In this connection, the views expressed by the representatives of the Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce are worthy of note. They urged that the best way of developing the Territory and its transport facilities was by road construction in the first place, through thickly-populated provinces like Mwanza. These roads would act as feeders for the railways, and by opening up these areas add both to the prosperity of the Territory and in this case, of the Central Railway as well. It would, too, be the best method of attracting capital into the Territory. The prosperity of Tanganyika, in the opinion of the Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce, rests upon the progressive development of native production and of the native market.

Closely connected with the land problem is that of the supply of labour. Settlers can develop their estates by means of native labour only, and the increase in the number of settlers, therefore, necessarily increases the demand, already well in advance of the supply, for labour. The shortage of labour is partly due to the sparsely populated character of the Territory, partly to the fact that the natives' wants are few while the earth yields him food with little or no tillage so that there is no strong incentive for him to work, and partly to the fact that compulsory labour for private profit is under British Rule rightly prohibited. It clearly cannot be desirable to allow the native to stagnate in his own reserve making no progress, but how is he to be encouraged to improve his lot and advance his civilisation? The general answer of the settler is, by work on a European settlement; but this answer, while it does not provide a solution to the difficulty of inducing the native to work in the first instance, gives rise to the larger question of whether the native, generally, should be encouraged to work for himself or is he to become a wage-earning employee in European undertakings? The "Contact Theory" advanced by the settler depends for its success on his treatment of his native servants. Under the Master and Native Servants Ordinances the employer must make provision for the proper feeding and housing of his servants, as well as for necessaries, medicine, and sanitary arrangements. Important as all these provisions are, they cannot in themselves ensure the practical success of the Contact Theory which must ultimately depend upon the manner in which the employer personally deals with his servants. While we heard complaints from some settlers about the difficulty of obtaining labour, we found that those employers who treated the native well had no difficulty in securing all the labour they needed. Other, and more serious, difficulties, however, confront those who would pursue the policy based upon the Contact Theory. The labour supply is often hundreds of miles distant from the place of demand, and men have consequently to be removed from the influence of both their family and the tribe, and in so far as this is done whether by recruitment or by contract, it is, we think, rightly or wrongly, inconsistent with the general Native Policy adopted by the Government.

As stated, the good employer obtains and retains his native labour fairly easily, and will probably continue to do so under any development of Indirect Rule. To that extent he undoubtedly contributes to native advancement; but whether the native will adopt this form of labour in preference to working on his own behalf will, as in the case of all other men, be determined primarily by the consideration of monetary gain. In the Northern Province the average wage paid on a European settlement is from 16s. to 18s. a month. Incidentally, one of the inducements to the native to become a wage-earner is that he is thereby enabled to pay his Hut and Poll Tax, which in this district averages from 10s. to 12s. a year. The material fact, however, is that in this province we found natives growing good quality coffee on their own shambas, some of whom make a net profit of £70 a year with the natural result that they were not disposed to become wage-earners on a white settlement. It was significant, in these circumstances, that many settlers, while it is true that they based their objections on the ground that they feared the spread of disease to their coffee crops, a fear in support of

which we found no evidence, objected to natives being allowed to grow their own coffee crops. The result of this economic position is that native labour bordering on European estates becomes scarce, and labour must be obtained from more distant parts. To obtain this labour, the services of a professional recruiter are often resorted to. The recruiter frequently has to make an advance of wages, by which he obtains a long term contract from the native. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the present methods of recruiting with long term contracts shall cease to exist. Major Orde Brown in his report for 1926 states that : "Unfortunately, it is always the unpopular enterprises who have most need of the services" of the recruiting agent,* and he points out that a great temptation is placed before such an agent to suppress material information in his attempts to obtain the necessary labour, with the result that a discontented labour force is ultimately created, ending in the desertion of his employer by the native. These observations, important as they are by themselves, derive an added significance in view of the penal provisions of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance, 1923. Clause 33 sub-section (E) of that Ordinance provides that " Any servant may be fined any sum not exceeding one hundred shillings or may be sentenced to imprisonment of either description without the infliction of a fine, at the discretion of the court, for any period not exceeding six months, in case he shall be convicted of any of the following offences, that is to say :—

(e) If without lawful cause he departs from his employer's service with intent not to return thereto.

Apart from the fact that this clause makes a breach of a civil contract a crime, it is clear that in conjunction with the abuses to which the system of recruiting is subject, its provisions, which go beyond those cases in which there are written contracts, the terms of which are carefully explained to the employee by a responsible administrative officer, might operate in such a way as to result in a grave miscarriage of justice to the native.

There is one other observation that we desire to make about this Ordinance. By Clause 21 compensation is payable by the employer in cases of bodily injury to his servants arising from any negligence on the part of the employer : we note, however, that no compensation is payable in the case of sickness arising in and out of the course of employment, and Section 11 of the Form of Foreign Contract of Service set out in the Schedule to the Ordinance gives the right to the employer " to dismiss and return to his place of recruitment any servant who is, or from sickness becomes, inefficient," and this appears to be the case notwithstanding that the sickness might be directly due to the nature of the employment. In this connection it may be added that it is desirable to make provision for the prevention of disease which may arise from industrial occupations such as those followed in ginneries and sisal factories.

These, however, in the present state of development, are subsidiary points, the main issue being, into what channel is labour to flow ? This will undoubtedly be determined by the economic factor of wages. Wages, we found, varied to a surprising degree from district to district ; while in some areas they reached 30s. a month, in others they fell as low as 5s. per month. There is no doubt considerable truth in the complaints of the employers that the bulk of the labour is unskilled, and that much of it is unreliable. The real problem of labour is whether it is to be labour by the native on his own behalf or as an employee for wages—of how he is to be encouraged in the first place to engage in work, and, in the second place, of how he is to add to and improve his skill ? Compulsory labour for private profit is prohibited : the Contact theory, as we have observed, has serious weaknesses—how, then, can the difficulty be met ? It appears to us that the first method of solving this problem is to be found in the Government's

* *Report upon Labour in Tanganyika Territory.* By Major G. St. J. Orde Brown, Q.B.E..
p. 43.

Native Policy. The Chiefs provide the key to the situation. Where there are progressive Chiefs who command the confidence of their tribes, the effect is visible throughout the whole life of those tribes. This was the case on the slopes of Kilimanjaro, where there are a few such Chiefs—not only were the native coffee plantations well kept, but the roads up the mountain side constructed by the Chagga people are among the best in the whole of the Territory. It is important, therefore, that every attention should be paid to the education of the Chiefs themselves, for an enlightened Chief can do far more for the advancement of his tribe than the best European, be he administrator or settler. The problem of education is, therefore, one that is closely connected with the two problems of land and labour, and cannot properly be divorced from them.

That the Government have fully appreciated the position is evidenced not only by the type of schools set up, but also by the curricula of these schools. We visited the schools at Old Moshi, Tabora, and Malangali. These three schools provide for the education of the sons of Chiefs and headmen only; and while the principle underlying the teaching at each school, that of producing an enlightened Chief, is the same, there is a great difference in the methods adopted in pursuance of that aim. At Moshi, where the staff consisted of a headmaster and a master in charge of vocational instruction, both Englishmen, assisted by native teachers, the lower classes were instructed in Swahili; while English was taught in the upper classes by the native teachers, who themselves had had a year or a two-year course in the subject either at the Tanga School or at the school at Mombasa. Technical instruction was given in gardening, woodwork, tailoring (the boys making all their own school clothes with the six sewing machines provided. It may be noted, in passing, that we found sewing machines everywhere throughout Tanganyika, and no doubt it must be numbered among the civilising agencies of the territory) and also shoemaking.

At Tabora, where an elaborate school building is being constructed, the curriculum was substantially the same as that at Moshi. The boys devote a large part of their time to work on the farm with the cattle and the plough. The results of judicious breeding and better feeding are seen, and the effect of fertilising the soil is shown by plots side by side, some of which are fertilised and others not manured, but all sown with the same seed. A prefect system has been established by the headmaster, who is a Cambridge graduate, on the lines of the tribal court system. We were present at one of these prefects' courts held to hear the case of two boys who had returned to school late after the holiday. The two offenders were heard in mitigation of their offence, then followed a consultation between the members of the Court, and the sentence, that of a fortnight's detention at school at the beginning of the next holidays, was pronounced by the president. Thus is the discipline of the school maintained, and the pupil trained for those duties which later, when he is chief, he will be called upon to perform.

At Malangali the headmaster, also a Cambridge graduate, discovered a custom amongst the local tribes by which all young men and boys voluntarily left their homes and lived for a period at the headquarters of their tribe, where they were instructed in tribal institutions and customs. The Wigendo, as this system was called, was the native educational system, and the Malangali School has been modelled on this plan, with native tradition as the basis of further advancement. Three of the elders from the surrounding tribes have been brought to the school to advise with regard to tribal customs, and to assist with the erection of school buildings of a native type, but which are in advance of the native hut, and particularly from the point of ventilation, cleanliness and freedom from insect pests. Each boy brings with him to school a cow and a calf, and de-tickmg, grooming, feeding, and milking the cattle are thoroughly taught. Bathing, dancing, spear-throwing, singing, are some of their pastimes, and in the evening, at eight o'clock, the school

assembles in the yard round the camp fire for discussion of tribal history or any topic of school interest and to sing their native songs—a scene which is both picturesque and arresting.

The main difference between this school and that at Tabora is that, while this school adheres very closely to existing native methods and usages and seeks to move only a very small step forward at the time, the Tabora School believes that a great forward step can be taken with greater benefit to the native even though it proves that only a comparatively small percentage of the pupils are capable of taking such a step. All these schools are necessarily in the experimental stage; fortunately, they are all staffed by capable and enthusiastic men, and it will be interesting to watch the educational result in each case.

In addition to these schools there are a large number of Mission Schools, several native schools, and two Training Schools for the training of native teachers.

As in the cases of the land and of the labour problems the educational problem presents the same difficulty of adjusting the balance evenly between the rival claims of the native and of the white settler; this is felt more acutely perhaps in the Northern Province. At Moshi and Arusha the settlers complained that there were no facilities for the education of their children. Except for the special provision for their children made by the Dutch community in the Arusha district with the assistance of Government grants, there are no facilities for the education of European children, who must now be sent to schools in Kenya, South Africa, or Europe. This undoubtedly is a severe handicap, particularly in the case of those children whose parents cannot afford to send them to these schools. To meet the need of the present situation the Government has promised a grant of £1 for every £1 provided by the settlers for the maintenance of a school at Engare Nairobi, while arrangements have been made with the Government of Kenya for accommodation—which is necessarily limited—in the Kenya Schools. Within Tanganyika itself the educational problem varies in accordance with the climatic conditions. We were informed that in the tropical districts children had to be sent home for reasons of health when they had reached the age of about six or seven years. In these districts, therefore, it is not likely that there will be any demand for European Schools other than possibly Kindergarten Schools such as that at Dar-es-Salaam.

In the Northern and Southern Provinces, while the difficulty is not entirely absent, and the number of the school population will be subject to considerable fluctuations and, in any event, is likely to remain small, there are other difficulties of a practical character in the way of providing European Schools. Where the school population is small there is the grave danger that the education provided would be inferior in character and the interests of the children would suffer. It appears to us that their interests would be better served by the extension of the facilities—already arranged for between the Governments of Tanganyika and Kenya—at a large and well-equipped school like that at Nairobi, and by the provision of a grant-in-aid to enable the children of poor parents to share in the advantages of such facilities.

Another difficulty arises from the mixed European nationalities—English, German, Italian, Dutch, and Greek children—that have to be provided for. If, as we assume, the language of the school and the medium of instruction were English, then the standard of efficiency would tend to be that of the most backward child in English.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, and the added financial difficulty, it is clearly the responsibility of the Government to provide adequate educational facilities for European children. While the steps already taken to that end do something to meet a difficult and complex situation, we are

of opinion that the Government should, in addition to its offer of a grant of £1 for £1 towards the maintenance of a school at Engare Nairobi, assume responsibility for the provision of the necessary school buildings. Where it is necessary to provide a dual system of schools, as in Tanganyika, the Government could not, in our view, equitably provide for European schools from Native moneys, but at present it cannot be said that the European is getting his fair share of the moneys expended on education. The revenues of Tanganyika are now in the neighbourhood of £2,500,000, £150,000 of which is estimated to be derived from the European settlers: thus the settler contributes three-fiftieths of the total revenue and this would entitle him to £5,074 of the total sum of £84,567 spent on education. At present he receives about one-fifth of this sum of £5,074.

There remains the issue of a Federation of British East African territories. As this has been a matter of inquiry by a recent Commission whose report has not yet been presented, we deem it advisable to content ourselves with a mere recital of the views we heard expressed in Tanganyika. In the north the settlers of Moshi and Arusha, with the exception of the German settlers, were in favour of Federation. A deputation of the European Constitutional Association which we met at Dar-es-Salaam favoured Federation if it could be brought about, but they did not think it was possible at present in view of the different policies pursued in Kenya and Tanganyika.

The Indian Association at Dar-es-Salaam were opposed to Federation because they fear domination by Kenya. They are satisfied with their position in Tanganyika and do not desire to see that changed.

It was made clear to us by all the Deputations in Dar-es-Salaam that the key to the question of Federation is the control and disposal of the revenue. Tanganyika, being a Mandated Territory, all the revenue raised therein must be used for the benefit of the Territory, and those who are distrustful of the Federation Scheme urge that in its present state of development Tanganyika would not be justified in diverting any portion of its revenue to the upkeep of elaborate and costly Federal Institutions. Fundamentally, however, the issue is one between the Close Settlement policy of the one territory and the Native policy of the other. Both policies are in the experimental stage, and it is too soon to forecast their future development. It would in our view be a misfortune if either were prejudiced before it had had a fair chance of development, by any premature scheme of Federation.

It is only a little over 50 years ago that Commander Lovell Cameron of the Royal Navy travelled along the slave route through Central Tanganyika, and, depressed by the conditions that he found, he prophesied that "these people, to the disgrace of Europe, will be wiped out; they will be wiped out by the slave raiding which is going on and by the inter-tribal fighting." Slave raiding and inter-tribal fighting alike have disappeared, but the people have survived, and along the old slave route runs the Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on one lake and Mwanza on the other. On and around this very route dwell the Gogo tribe of evil notoriety, and who until recently were nothing but a collection of mobs. As we saw them at the Ngoma (in series of tribal dances) outside the Boma at Dodoma, they were little more than raw savages. The men with their spears and shields, their ears pulled and ornamented, their bodies covered with ghee and red ochre, their hair matted, and their only dress a loin cloth, and the women equally ornamented and draped with cloths of vivid and varied colours, all presented a striking and complete picture of civilisation in its most elementary stage, as they danced and sang their plaintive and wailing songs. Add to this that these people dwell in a land which is parched and arid, and which, hitherto, has been famed only for its famines, and you have conditions that might well have broken the heart of even the most fervid apostle of Western

civilisation. Yet in the few short years of native rule, these people have been virtually secured against famine by artificial water supply ; they are, too, being taught to cultivate the soil and they are to-day exporting grain and ghee.

The same progressive spirit is to be found at work among the warlike Warusha of the north, and this spirit is all the more pronounced among those tribes who have well-established dynasties with strong and popular Chiefs. Among such Chiefs, in addition to Shangali whom we have already mentioned, we visited Saidi bin Fundikira outside Tabora, and Sape at Iringa, both of whom are very considerable personages.

A little beyond Saidi's house are the ruins of the house in which Livingstone once lived. It is nearly sixty years since Livingstone, the pioneer of Christian and of western civilisation in these parts, died. To-day, Saidi is protected in his position as Chief by that very same civilisation. When we visited him we were greeted by the members of the tribe, who were lined along the roadside, with the peculiar greeting of the women, who made a humming sound by rolling their tongues between their lips while at the same time all clapped their hands. Saidi, a dignified figure, attended by his Elders, and arrayed in a flowing white robe and wearing the King's Medal, met us, and led us through the courtyard, where his sixty wives (and let it be noted in passing that Saidi has an eye for beauty) were dancing a tribal dance, into his house. Here we were given coffee in a long room which had a photograph of the King as its only mural decoration. Saidi has succeeded in imposing order upon his tribe, and we were told that on the whole he is a progressive Chief. Sape at Iringa, too, has succeeded in welding the different sections into which this tribe had become divided after the death of his father, Mkwawa, into one paramountcy. Sape was taken as a boy by the Germans and educated in Germany for three years. He speaks German, but notwithstanding his European education, so powerful are the effects of tradition and surroundings, that he has now reverted to being a typical native chief, delighting in spear-throwing and the ordinary life of the tribe. None the less he, too, is a strong and fairly progressive Chief.

Nothing, perhaps, gives as clear an indication of the changes that are being wrought through the medium of these Native Administrations as an examination of the objects upon which these Administrations expend the monies that are paid into their Treasuries as their share of the yield of the Hut and Poll Tax. Provision is made by them for education, health services (including hospitals and dispensaries, tribal dressers, and for leper treatment), roads, tsetse clearance, afforestation, agriculture (including seed distribution and ploughs, and improvement of stock), as well as for the administration of justice by native courts and for the staffs necessary for native administration.

What the future of indirect rule in Tanganyika may be, it would be idle to prophesy. If it is successful it no doubt means, logically, the gradual diminution and the ultimate withdrawal of the authority of the white races ; but on the other hand it is equally possible that the influence of western civilisation and ideas acting through and upon the tribal organisation may be such as to disintegrate that very tribal organisation that they seek to conserve.

Whatever the future development resulting from indirect rule proves to be, it is undoubtedly the fact that not only is it itself a most interesting experiment in Government, but that it has proved a successful instrument in transforming Tanganyika into a peaceful and orderly community, and in setting the Territory well on the road to prosperity.

We cannot close our report without recording our deep sense of gratitude to the Governor and people of Tanganyika for giving us the opportunity of visiting this beautiful and most interesting country. We should also like to express our appreciation of the great kindness and unfailing hospitality that was extended to us by official and non-official alike during our stay in

the Territory. In particular, we do desire to record our warmest thanks to the Hon. Charles Dundas, the Secretary for Native Affairs, who accompanied us throughout the tour, and who without stint placed the rich mine of information that he possesses about native customs and traditions at our disposal, thus enabling us to see and understand the country in a way which otherwise would not have been possible.

(Signed) A. A. SOMERVILLE (*Chairman*).
 E. RAMSDEN.
 W. PALING.
 R. HOPKIN MORRIS.

4th December, 1928.

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